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The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIII NO. 201— BOMBAY: TUESDAY AUGUST 25, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva, (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public is requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Aug	MOREA ..		10,917
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,508
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Wakefield* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	....
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	....
18th March	Domala ..	8,441
8th April	Margha ..	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	8,427
26th May	Warfield* ..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th ,,	BARPETA ..	Buserah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
28th Aug.	VALSOVA ..	Buserah via Karachi
2nd Sept	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Timba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	28th Aug.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug.	10th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,860	27 Aug.	7 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	9 Sep.	25 Sep.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Sep.	24 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diembor	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
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THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

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THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 55,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business uptc 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,84,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TONIC

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

PUBIC NOTICES

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1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6½ per cent Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45½ lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government Resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

The Government of India having accorded their permission to the raising of two instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each together by the Ahmedabad Municipality in this year, the Municipality proposes to raise the third and fouth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each (i. e. Rs. 13,00,000) on 1st October, 1925. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the Chief Officer and to be superscribed. "Tenders for the 6½ per cent loan of Rs. 45½ lacs", are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd September, 1925. Forms of application for tender and detailed notification can be had on application to the Chief Accountant.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Dated 22rd August, 1925.

C23929

NOTICE.

WANTED—LEVELLERS for accurate Levelling work in fields. Those who have worked in contour survey will be preferred. Pay offered will be Rs. 50/- p.m. Apply to STATE ENGINEER with qualification and testimonials before 15th September, 1925.

B. L. PATEL,
State Engineer, Rajkot.

C23928

THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 25, Wandby Road, Fort, Bombay.

H. PUDUMJEE & CHICHGAR,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1925.

2925

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1926.

Last date for applications.

THE NEXT ADMISSION EXAMINATION and the PRAVESIKA PARIKSHA of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination-fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1925.

C23744

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY, the 25th August 1925, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E., and Mr. S. J. Gillum, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 21st July, 1925.

C23738

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 7362/151 of 1925.

WITH reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 5306/151, dated 19th June, 1925, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

21. Regulation of Traffic on Queen's Road.—No bullock cart or hand cart shall be permitted to pass along Queen's Road unless the person in charge thereof possesses a permit granted by the Commissioner of Police.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 30th July, 1925.

C23926

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further dividend at Rs. 2 per share is declared, (making in all Rs. 74 per share) and will be paid on and after the 26th day of August, 1925, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of the share certificates or temporary receipts for share certificates together with the dividend warrants duly posted to them.

Bombay, dated this 24th day of August, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self & Co-Liquidator,
Geo. Gahagan & Company, Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

C23934

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr. KESARINATH SHAMRAO RELE, RAMCHANDRA TRIMBUK KARNIK, and BHAGWATPRASAD ANUPRAM WIN, carrying on business as Solicitors in the name and style of Messrs. Rele and Co., at 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, is DISSOLVED as from the 24th day of August, 1925, and the said business will be henceforth continued by the said Mr. Kesarinath Shamrao Rele under the same name and at the same place.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1925.

KESARINATH SHAMRAO RELE,
RAMCHANDRA TRIMBUK KARNIK,
BHAGWATPRASAD ANUPRAM WIN,

C23927

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3091 of 1924.

Messrs. COWASJI JEHANGIR AND CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

NARANDAS PURSHOTUM KAPADIA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on and forming Plot No. 18 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 758 square yards and 8/9 of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779, together with the dwelling house building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2652 (20), Street No. 425 and bounded, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 19, on or towards the West by Sprott Road, on or towards the North by Graham Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Asst. Commissioner.

C23917

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Six per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 125 lakhs, out of which Rs. 25 lakhs will be reserved under section 24C of the Calcutta Port Act for issue to the Commissioners' Reserve Funds, etc. Repayable after sixty years with option to the Commissioners to repay at any time after 30 years.

Tenders will be received up to 11 a. m. on Monday, the 7th September 1925.

In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council by an order No. 81 Marine, dated the 12th August 1925 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 20th August 1925, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcuttta to raise a a Debenture Loan of Rs. 125 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. Of this loan debentures to the face value of Rs. 25,00,000 will be reserved and set apart for the purposes of investments, which the Commissioners are authorized to make. The remaining debentures to the face value of Rs. 100,00,000 are offered to the public for subscription, and tenders are hereby invited for the same.

The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other rupee and sterling loans at present outstanding, with loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Commissioners, and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act, the Commissioners' Debentures rank as Trustees' securities.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 22nd day of March and the 22nd day of September at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 22nd March 1926. The loan will be repayable at par on the 22nd September 1985 but the Commissioners reserve the power to repay at par in whole or in part at any time after the 22nd September 1955 on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

The Commissioners are required under Section 24C. of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of Debentures, within such period not exceeding sixty years as the Governor-General in Council may in each case direct. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government, and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Five per cent. of the par value of the Debentures applied for must be paid on application. The money may be deposited either with the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, or it may be sent by draft or cheque on any Calcutta Bank with the tender. The balance of the tendered price must be paid on or before the 22nd September 1925. In the case of any tenderer who receives no allotment, the deposit will be returned forthwith. If a smaller amount is allotted than the amount applied for, the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be applied towards the payment of the tendered price of the amount allotted.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, up to 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th September 1925. The form printed below may be used or printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen, or from any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

A brokerage of four annas for Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on accepted tenders bearing their stamp.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender

T. H. ELDERTON,
Secretary.

The 20th August, 1925. C. 23886

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Six per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 125 lakhs repayable in sixty years with an option to the Commissioners to repay at any time after thirty years.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I/WE the undersigned hereby apply for.....Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 20th August, 1925 and I/WE send herewith a receipt for Rs..... / a draft or cheque for Rs..... being 5 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures and I/WE undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to ME/US and, to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, on or before the 22nd day of September 1925.

The amount I/WE undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature.....

Address.....

Dated.....1925.

* The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED to AGA KHAN BUILDING, Dalal Street, Fort, (Opposite Share Bazar).

M. R. VED & CO.

24-8-1925. R1710

IRON ORE.

MERCHANTS with a Proprietory interest in the production of IRON ORE are invited to communicate with the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL & STEEL FACTORY, ISHAPORE, E. B. Railway. No middlemen need reply.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS.... Plaintiff
vs.
CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924, and consent Judge's Order, dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3.—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4.—Property at Fofalwady near Moombadevi Road Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate in the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsey, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4888, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO 2

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the island of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is, to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4848 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO. 3

All that piece of parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities, called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1356.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land, registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. 11 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C23728

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MARIAMBAI, widow of Haji Ayub Haji Shariff has purchased the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale held on the 17th August, 1925, by the Auctioneers Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., under instructions from the heirs of the late Haji Janmahomed Hasham. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazandari land or ground, situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 87 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2991 and Cadastral Survey No. 1460 of Mandvi Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3190 and Street Nos. 47-49-51-53-55-57 and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the North by Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the South by a Sweepers' Passage, on or towards the East by Old Nagpada Cross Lane and on or towards the West by a Sweepers' Passage.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1925.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C23936

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that my client Mr. G. G. THAKER of Kurla is the Sole Proprietor of a Cinema, which is under construction at Kurla. My client learns that one P. V. Shivaram has been representing to the people that the Cinema belongs to him and has been trying to raise a loan on it. The said P. V. Shivram has absolutely no connection with my client or the said Cinema known as "Hanuman Cinema" Any one who deals with the said P. V. Shivaram will do so at his own risk and will be responsible for all the consequences that may ensue.

Y. S. CHAUDHARI,
Pleader for G. G. Thaker.

Bharat Bhuvan,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
Dated 24th August 1925.

R1711

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th AUGUST 1925 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC. OF THE PATS RESIDENTIAL BOARDING HOUSE, AT THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 3rd and 4th flats of Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder by order of the concerned to close partnership account entire valuable household furniture, etc., lately in use of the Pats Residential Boarding House, comprising mirror back sideboards, Dining tables, chairs, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, marble top tables, cupboards, pictures, sewing machine, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, pier tables, carved writing tables, hat-stands, easy chairs, teapoys, iron bedsteads with mattresses, writing tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes baskets, towel horses, Cheval glasses, wall clocks, time, pieces, etc.

Property of another gentleman.
One B.S.C. 4 seater Motor Car.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1925, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building (Chemistry Hall of Old Technical Institute) Byculla (Victoria Garden) Building, (3 Military Hospital Sheds), Vincent Road, near Dadar Police Court.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY has a few VACANCIES for Private Agents on Commission terms. All classes of Life and Accident Insurance. Excellent opportunity for influential gentlemen to add to their income during spare time. Write to Box No. 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23933

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, consisting about 250 toys for Rs. 30/- (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/ upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp, Karachi).
A R1709

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M.
IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age, by 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Invalid College, (B) Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
O R1545.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A well educated WORKING PARTNER with Rupees two to five thousand in a lucrative manufacturing business. Apply Box No. 958, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
E R1704

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FROM stock Penman's LANCASHIRE BOILER, 20' x 6' 150lb. pressure and English up-to-date Humidifier installation. Apply Post Box 360, Bombay.
K R1708

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1243

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

PROFESSION

ASTROLOGY—Know your future accurately. Apply THATHACHARI, Commission Agent, Kurla. Full Life Rs. 25. Yearly Rs. 5.
P R1703

DEPORT YOUR WORRIES:—1. The worries and anxieties those you possess, when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct ! ! 2. Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, V. P. not advised and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair. Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity American earthquake, etc., turned wonderfully correct TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.
R1548

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
JOHN BARRYMORE
IN
"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The Drama of the famed dandy who scorned the friendship of princes and set the fashion for kings.

(10 REELS)

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TIME— 6 & 10 P. M.

THIS WEEK
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD,
will Screen
"DEVADASI"
OR
"BRIDE of GOD"

(Produced by LAXMI PICTURES Co. Splendid Film
Showing Love, Adventure and War.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED.)

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY TUESDAY the 25th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned 2 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton. (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in godown No. J—137.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTUS SOAP FACTORY, TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY FURNITURE, CHEMICALS ETC., AND THE LEASE OF THE LAND AND BUILDING.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Indian Industrial Development Company, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Matunga near the Station and opposite the David Sassoon's Reformatory, Mogul Lane, the whole of machinery and plant etc., consisting of, boiler, oil and steam engines, boiling pan, cooling frames, donkey pump, tanks of various sizes, box making machines and cutters, etc., etc.

The land and the building are let out to the company under a lease dated 16th February, 1925 for the term of 7 years from 1st of June, 1924 at the rent of Rs. 300 per month. The purchaser will be entitled to the benefit of the lease for the residue of the said term subject to the written consent of the landlord. The land admeasures about 1054 square yards.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE BOMBAY FLOUR & OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) CONSISTING OF 2 UP-TO-DATE FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from the Joint Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following property.

2 up-to-date self contained Flour Mills Godowns and Office Buildngs. One Mill is a 15 English Sack Plant on the 5 Break System, completely remodelled in 1922, with the latest Simon's Machinery. The other Mill is a 20 English Sack Plant on the 4 Break System, completely remodelled in 1920 with Simon's latest Machinery, including also Buhler's free swinging Plansifters.

The Mills are adapted for Electric drive. The land on which the Mills and other buildings of the Company stand, admeasures 15,036 square yards and is leasehold.

The property may be inspected by previous appointment and further particulars and conditions of sale may also be obtained from the undersigned.

BENNETT and CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE THREE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SALABATPURA, SURAT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Insolvents (1) Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Khatri, (2) Maganlal Tribhowandas Khatri and (3) Chimanlal Narsidas Khatri by virtue of the order of the Court dated 3rd day of March, 1925 and with consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Kandas Bhagwandas, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Publi Auction in different lots on SUNDAY the 30th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Salabatpura, near Hospital, Surat, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the three Immoveable Properties described below.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPERTIES

Lot No. I:—All that piece or pieces of land together with the house thereon stiuate at Salabatpura Surat in the City of Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Surat bearing Tika 1 No. 9 Survey registered in Sanad No. 38 admeasuring about 77-7 inches on the North and about feet 75-7 inches on the South and otla about 7 feet and steps about 5 feet long and 6 feet wide and surrounded on the West by the open wada and Public Road on the East and the Public Road on the North by House bearing No. 9/28 belonging to the Insolvents and on the South by the House bearing Survey No. 30 belonging to Khatri.

Lot No. II:—All that pieces or parcel of land together with the House thereon situate in the Registration Sub-District of Surat and bearing Tika 1 No. 9 Survey No. 28 and Sanad No. 3 admeasuring about feet 75-10 inches on the South and an otla on the East about feet 6 and surrounded by the North by the House of Motichand Maneckchand on the South by the House bearing Survey No. 29 on the East by the Public Road on the West by the Public Road of Gulkhan Mosque.

Lot No. III:—All that piece or parcel of land and stables together with the House thereon bearing Tika 1 No. 9 and Survey No. 23/24 and Sanad No. 1090 admeasuring about 51 feet in length and about 9 feet on the East and 9 feet on the West and with wada on the West admeasuring about 15 feet and breadth of the House and wada from North to the South described as about feet 13-9 inches in the Survey and surrounded on the North by the House of Dhulia Ghella on the South by the House of Fakirchand Vanmali on the East by Public Road and on the West by the Road Gulam Khan Mosque Sheri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manubhai and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at No. 39, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD and CO.,
Auctioneers.

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE IN
'Swarajya'
THE BEST FRIEND
OF
Merchants and Manufacturers
The popular Nationalist Dailies (English and Tamil) of Southern India.
For rates apply to:—
MANAGER,
"SWARAJYA,"
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 24.
S S Crostafels, Sackel, Hamburg.
S S Warora, Hutchings, Calcutta.
S S Nazerino, Capouri, Genoa.
S S Alavi, Ward Port Soudan.
S S Jalarashmi, Pritchett, Cardiff.
S S Soudan, Randell, Kobe.
S S Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
S S Cape Ortegal, McMaster, Moulmein.

LOADING.

Aug. 24.
Steamer Soudan for China.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Calcutta.
Steamer Cape Ortegal for Rangoon.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 28th August, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Malwa due about 4th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Ranpura due about 11th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 14th September, Agent M M & Co.
Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 28th August Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 6th Sepember, Agent G T Co.
Clan Keith due about 11th September Agent J F Co.
City of Yokoflama, due about 16th September, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kandara due about 6th September, Agent J F Co.
Bassono due about 10th September, Agent P F Co.
Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels due about 2nd September, Agent L Edward Ld.
Axenfels due about 11th September, Agent L Edward Ld.
Reichenfels due about 20th September, Agent L Edward Ld.
Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

FROM GOTHENBURG.H

Benares due about 12th September Agent L Edward Ld.
Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent G T Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st September, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 9th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arcturus due about 25th August, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Auckland due about 26th, Agent F Campbell & Co.
Haleric due about 7th September Agents F. Campbell and Co.
City of Sparta, due about 15th September, Agent F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 11th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tacoma Maru due about 15th September, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 6th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 5th September, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 19th September, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

S S Tarantia for Marsilles:—17 casks beef casings. A Mahler & Co. 2 bundles woollen carpets. H A Ebrahimoff; 72 cwt dry casings, Ad. Meyer.

For New York:—110 cwt gum karaya J. Moolchand and Co.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwt oil cake. B H Lele.

For Leith:—1000 cwt oil cake, B H Lele.

S S Cirnhill for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt. poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Morca for London:—50 bales cotton; F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 10 cases bristles 7 Grinodlay & Co. Ld. 59 bales hemp, S Permanand; 8 pots Rosa oil, G Sachindina & Co. 12 cwt almond seed, D Shamji; 5 bales sheep skins, M Nissim; 3 bales goat skins, M. Nissim; 22 cwt fish maws, R. Dhanjee and Co. 22 bales goat skins, L. Hassam; 38 bales sheep skins, L Hassam 36 cwt fish maws, H A Mahomud & Sons; 1 bale woollen carpet, M M & Co. 1000 cwt. Lantiles, P Kosverjee & Co. 5 packages wool-en carpets, M M & Co. 38 bales lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd 5 bales Fox and Tiger skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 18 cases bristles, M M & Co. 9 bales broad tails, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld. 7 casks sheep casing, Grindlay & Co. 34 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 10 bundles lamb skins H. A. Ebrahimo; 5 bundles Polecat & fox skins H A Aminoff.

For Marseilles—12 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son Ld.

S S Hooykirk for Hamburg:—2 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros, 56 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—50 cwt apricot kernels, G Sachidina & Co. 4950 cwt ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmahomed, 11 cases vegetable oil, Ralli Bros. 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 440 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd. 100 cwt myraboliams, M B Khimani & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

For Rotterdam:—500 cwt linseed oil cake R H Lele, 7 bales cfotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S.S Pilsna for Trieste:—30 bales cotton grey yarn, R Shantilal & Co. 87 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy 180 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.

S S Pilsna for Salonica: 35 bales cotton grey sheeting Suzuki & Co. Ld.

For Smyrna:—5 bales cotton grey yarn, I David & Co.

S S Nazareno for Genoa:—200 tons old iron scrap, M Tajbhoy, 33 bales silk waste, Gorio Ld.

For Porto Savona:—1000 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo.

For Philadelphia: 100 bales cotton thread waste, S Kanaji and Co.

For Boston:—2 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

S S Egremont for New York:—1 bundle woollen embroidery, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 2000 cwt myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 12 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co. 26 cases salted guts, M M & Co. 25 bales cotton thread waste, S Kanaji & Co. 6 cwt cardmoms, S Kanaji & Co. 3778 cwt. ajama sed, S Kanaji and Co. 1 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Hongkong:—120 cwt jardaloo, E S Abdel Karim; 17 cwt bees wax, E S Abdul Karim, 100 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. R

S S Soudan for Kobe:—3000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 165 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 243 bales cotton H Rambhayat & Co. 410 bales cotton C Bamanji & Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug 24.

S S Kabinga from New York—Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ld:—

From New York:—20 cases clocks, 14 cases Hosiery, 15 cases hard ware, 21 cases playing cards, 85 cases paper, 12 cases dry cells 19 cases breshes, 19 cases files 83 cases fancy soap, 15 cases horse food, 209 cases condiments 28 cases vaseline, 175 cases quaker oats, 54 cases canned fruits, 21 cases type writers 77 cases asparagus, 102 cases aluminium circles, 79 cases auto masts, 10 boxes Auto masts, 40 packages Fellows's Syrup, 332 packages hurricane lanterns, 63 packages globe for hurrican lanterns, 15 cases harmless medicine, 23 cases antiphlogistine, 10 cases toilet soap, 10 cases lamps, 67 cases bolts and nuts 26 bundles bolts and nuts, 16 cases oil cloth, 115 cases cotton remnants, 54 bales cotton remnants, 100 bales cotton domestices, 53 bales cotton piecegoods 22 cases cottonpiece goods, 10 cases cotton twine, 13 crates Auto wheels, 440 bags corn starch, 20 bales used clothing 140 drums dyes, 25 barrels battery parts 12 coils tyres 69 cases medicine, 638 bars silver, 302 bales old newspaper, 16 cases cotton goods remnants, 20 kegs dye stuffs 89 barrels dye stuffs 30 drums asphalt, 28 barrels grease 1 case grease 2245 drums lubricating oil, 1710 cases lubricating oil 50 cases lubricating grease, 200 kegs lebricating 1094 barrels asphatum, 1 box lubricators.

From Baltimore:—2103 bundles copper sheets.

S S Delta from Kobe. Agents M M & Co.

From Kobe:—55 cases enemelled ware, 20 cases celluloid goods, 10 cases porcelain ware 21 cases empty match boxes, 10 cases celluloid toys, 18 cases coton hosiery, 14 cases cotton towels, 4 cases shell buttons.

From Shanghai:—133 cases silk piecegoods 450 cases electric lamps, 629 cases tea, 48 chest tea 241 bundles 66 bales tea, 58 bales silk 196 mundles silk.

From Penang:—354 bags pearl tapioca, 15 bundles rattan, 417 slabes Tin 66 injots Tin.

From Colombo:—10 cases cakes, 10 cases canned fruit, 100 bags pepper, 400 bags area nuts.

From Hongkong:—100 packages sugar candy.

From Singapore:—4 cases red fish.

S S Lambreath from Calcutta. Agents Andrews Yule and Co. Ld.:—

From Calcutta:—6920 tons coal.

S S Takada from Calcutta. Agents:—M M & Co.:—

From Calcutta:—5607 tons coal, 28 chest tea, 5 cases stationery.

S S Vita from Basra. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Basra:—142 packages brass and copper scrap, 2 bundles gold coins, 10 nong empty gas cylinder, 74 bags almonds.

From Karachi:—2318 bags apricots, 5000 bags wheat, 93 bags gram, 27 bags Rice, 11 bags Pista, 23 bags Almonds, 36 bales cotton, 32 bales cotton piecegoods, 10 bales old clothing 48 cases brandy, 211 cases khishmish, 10 cases graps, 15 cases whisky, 162 cases raisins 25 bags raisins.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 24.

To-day Reuter reported about 3 points' rise in New York Market and 6/7 points in Liverpool Market. The markets were totally featureless awaiting publication of the Bureau Report.

The prospects for the American crop had improved latterly owing to seasonable rains in Tegas and Oklahoma but for the past few days there has again been talk of abnormally high temperatures. The American Bureau Report giving the condition of the crop as on the 15th instant will be published in New York to-day and is likely to show a material increase in the estimated yield as against that of a fortnight ago, the general expectation being around a figure of 14,190,000 bales. Let us see whether the official report confirms this estimated yield.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 30 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 13.13 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Aug 24.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
September	12.50—.6
October	12.38—.7
Jancary	12.32—.7
March	12.38—.7
May	12.44—.6

EGYPTIANS.

Jancary	21.75—.25

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Scinde, Good	9.45
Scinde, Fully Good	9.85
Scinde, Fine	10.25
Bengal, Good	9.55
Bengal, Fully Good	9.95
Bengal, Fine	10.35
Oomra, Good	10.40
Oomra, Fully Good	10.80
Oomra, Fine	11.20
Broach, Good	10.85
Broach, Fully Good	11.25
Broach, Fine	11.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	26.40	+.15
September	24.65	+.15
October	24.20	+.15
Novobmer	22.62	+.17
December	22.20	+.15
January	22.00	+.15
February	21.95	+.15
March	21.75	+.15
April	21.70	+.15
May	21.65	+.15
June	21.60	.15
July	21.55	+.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
August	12.77	+.05
September	12.56	+.07
October	12.45	+.06
November	12.34	+.06
December	12.38	+.07
January	12.39	+.07
February	12.39	+.07
March	12.45	+.07
April	12.45	+.07
May	12.50	+.07
June	12.47	+.07
July	12.47	+.07
August	12.42	+.07

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Aug. 22.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 15,000
Futures at New York:—

October	23.38	+.03
January	23.13	unchgd.
March	23.41	+.02
May	23.75	+.1

Spot Cotton at New York 23.65 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 22.95 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans:—

October	22.76	—.03
January	23.02	—.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 3/4
Demand Bills 4.85.37
Silver.—Foreign mined 70 1/2

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Aug. 22.

Total in Sight 3,57,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 88,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 1,95,000
American Visible Supply 9,94,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 3,69,000 Bales.
Total Sales 25,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 900 Bales.
East Indian Stock 38,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3,000 Bales.
East Indian Import of the week 5,000 Bales.
East Indian Speculation 600 Bales.
American Afloat 14,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 25,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 1,48,000 Bales.
Taking of the worlds' Spinners of American Cotton 1,68,000 Bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Aug. 24, 6-30 p.m.

READY.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55	0	0	8	5	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	5	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	12	0	12	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	9	0	12	3	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	15	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	7	0	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0	15	3	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	13	0	0
Peppyseed, White	13	2	0	13	14	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0	14	6	0
Mowrasced				10	12	0
Barley	40	0	0	6	2	0
Castorseed	63	0	0	12	11	0
Jira	10	0	0			

FORWARD.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	2	0
Wheat, Sept.	8	7	3
Linseed, May	13	4	6
Linseed, Sept.	13	5	9

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 22.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 57/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 58/6
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian Aug/Sept. sellers 58
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. quoted 59
Tone:—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,420,000 quarters

London, Aug. 22.

Warsaw sellers 28.75
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 103.50
Rentes 3 per cent. 46
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying—not much offering closed steady.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sf. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th instant.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug/Sept. sellers paid £19 1/2
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan/Feb. sellers paid £19 quiet and easier.
Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers £9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers £22 3/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Aug/Sept. sellers £21 3/4
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Aug/Sept. sellers £22 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Aug/Sept. quoted £23 1/4
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Aug/Sept. nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.
Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sept. nominal £23 1/8
Linseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers £22 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Aug/Sept. sellers 15/7 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9
Jan/Mar. sellers 16
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 16/2 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 16/3 1/4

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Aug/Sept. value £22 1/2
Linseed Tone:—Inactive and easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
August sellers 40/6 previous 40/6
Sept/Dec. sellers 40/6 previous 40/6
Linseed Afloat 54,000 tons.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sept/Oct. 36
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot August 41
Tone:—Steady small business buyers paid.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 41 August buyers

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 22.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 40/6

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6

METALS.

London, Aug. 22.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/4
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 69 3/4 nett per ton
Hard Spelter 31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4
Tin Block £257.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 9½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	0
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	3
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

CONVERSION LOAN FIGURES.

A Press Communique says:—
The approximate figures of applications for conversion loan during the period from 13th July, 1925 to the 22nd August, inclusive are published below for general information:—

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. LOANS 1945-55.

1925 Bonds Rs.	99,37,000
1926 Bonds Rs.	11,87,71,000
1927 Bonds Rs.	5,35,39,000
1928 Bonds Rs.	2,48,66,000
Total Rs.	20.71,14,000

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. BONDS 1935.

1925 Bonds Rs.	36,08,000
1926 Bonds Rs.	3,20,28,000
Total Rs.	3,56,36,000
Grand total Rs.	24.27,49,000

RECIEPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd August 1925.

Cotton	2330 Bales.
Wheat	4526 cwts.
Linseeed	4787 ,,
Rape, etc.,	937 ,,
Gingellyseed	1489 ,,
Poppyseed	73 ,,
Groundnuts	3420 ,,
Castorseed	1823 ,,
Rice	19458 ,,
Myrabollams	nil ,,
Cottonseed	11328 ,,
Mowraseed	nil ,,
Gram	1833 ,,
Juwar	644 ,,
Masur	nil ,,
Barley	1147 ,,
Bajri	1567 ,,
Coal	1994 Tons.

MESSRS. JAMES BURTON AND SONS, LD.

In the Piece-goods Market in our issue of 22nd instant, the following statement appeared:—The well-known firm of Messrs. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., cotton spinners, manufacturers, and merchants of Tyldesley and Manchester, having 90,000 spindles and 600 looms has been wound up." Apropos this, the Ag. Manager of Messrs. Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., Bombay, writes "This is not quite correct. On account of certain difficulties, a receiver and manager have been appointed to protect the interests of Debenture-holders. We have advice from this Receiver dated July 30th last that it is not his intention at present to wind up the firm or to sell the machinery and that he hopes to reorganise the company. He writes that further so far as we are concerned we are able to continue trading in the Company's products as if nothing had happened, as he is entitled to enter into contracts for the making and delivering of goods."

The "Stree Mandal" Sangli celebrated the "Ahilyabai Day" with great pomp and enthusiasm under the presidentship of Shrimant Rani Sahib of Sangli on Tuesday last.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 762.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 807.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 792.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.04.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00
London—Rome Liras 133.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady—dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 3/8.
Fcs. Demand 764.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 161.
Shanghai 215½.
Japan 112.
Singapore 157½.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 22.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	25.66
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.05
Belgium	107.65
Athens	317.50
Cuban Sugar August sellers	12/1 1/2

New York, Aug. 22.

Demand Bills 4.85.37

London, Aug. 22.

Exchange on London in Italy 132.90
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 132.80

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1-1/4 per cent.
3 Mouths 1-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 15 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 3/4
Conversion Loan £78 1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 59

SHARES.

London, Aug. 22.

Hongkong Bank £131 1/2
Chartered Bank £20 1/16
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10
Eastern Bank £6 1/16

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Sovereigns Ready 13/6/9.
Soversigns Forward 13/6/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 73/0/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73/0/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/13/0.

London, Aug. 22.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-6,
Silver forward d. 32-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
The tone of the Market is firm, nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Ready:—21-3-9.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-3. at 6 p.m. 21-3-3
Vaida Kartik—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-1-3.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida Kartik—Opening 0-3-3.
Tone—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Ready:—Rs. 73.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 72-15. Highest 73. At 6 p.m. 73.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 72-13. Highets 72-13. A 6 p.m. 72-13.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-7-0
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-14-0.
Vaida Kartik—Opening 1-8-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 at Rs. 87
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 56 Rs. 99/14.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/3.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/3.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/8
Tone of Market:—Quiet, with sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(From our Correspondent.)

The following is an extract from a weekly cotton market report received from Messrs. M. & B. Stern, Liverpool, dated 5th August 1925:—

The annual statistics of the American crop for the season ending July 31st, show that the total crop was 14,698,356, and that the carry-over was 2,880,000 against 2,319,000 Bales a year ago. Consumption figures are not yet available, but we assume that the same will be over 14,100,000 Bales.

Weather advices have been of a favourable nature Oklahama has had general rains, and certain districts in Texas have had showers. Central and South-West Texas are still suffering from drought, and only a small yield can be expected, even should rain fall during this month, as the position there seems hopeless.

The uncertain position of Lancashire trade at the moment, and the apathetic attitude of the American markets, have turned sentiment against values. In spite of poor trade last season, and short time in Lancashire, the world's spinners have consumed nearly three million bales more American Cotton than last year. The carry-over is small, and should the present crop turn out to be less than 13 1/2 million Bales, we consider every Bale will be required, and that present prices are very reasonable and that purchases will prove profitable in the long run.

(Continued from Column 6.)

January/March at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 75-4-0, for February at Rs. 75-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 74-0-0; B. Twills (2lbs.) for October/December at Rs. 59-0-0; B. Twills for September/October at Rs. 63-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 63-8-0; for January/March at Rs. 63-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 72-0-0.

Hessians.—Shippers have shewn a certain amount of interest for the near positions, while speculators have been buyers of the forward deliveries. Mills have met the demand fairly freely and a good trade has been done up to June at hardening rates. Towards the close, buyers are less in evidence and values are easier.

9 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-13-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for September at Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 18-13-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-13-0 to Rs. 18-10-0, for October/March at Rs. 18-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for January/June at Rs. 18-8-0.

50in.—10 oz. for October/December at Rs. 23-8-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for August at Rs. 113-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 24-5-0 to Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-2-0, for September at Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 24-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 23-10-0 to Rs. 23-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 22-12-0, for January/June at Rs. 22-8-0.

Wheat Bags for January/March at Rs. 26-8-0.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MENCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

The improvement which was a noticeable feature of our market last week has been fairly well maintained although the demand has not been quite so pronounced.

The chief reason for the falling off has been the erratic course followed by American Cotton which, in spite of an adverse Bureau Crop report, has shown a quiter tendency.

Puja demand, however, is not lacking and within the next week or two a further betterment is anticipated, as owing to the break in the rains the up-country centres have again commenced taking their supplies from our market.

Extensive sales of all classes of Bombay Cotton goods, at cheap prices, have rather restricted operations in Home productions, but a fair business, in staple lines has nevertheless been booked.

Grey Shirtings.—This section is very quiet with Lancashire Shirtings entirely neglected ,owing to the low quotations for Bombay cloths recently purchased largely by local dealers. No enquiries for forward shipment are reported and values are quotably lower.

Grey Dhooties.—Some improvement has to be recorded and rates have appreciated slightly. The offtake is good and dealers confidently anticipate a further increase in the turnover during the next few weeks.

Whites.—Retail sales have been almost negligible but there is a fair demand for Jaconets and Nainsooks in which "to arrive" business has been booked. The tone at the close is quiet with prices unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—A rather better feeling is in evidence and the turnover has increased although values show no material improvement. Further business in Umbrella Cloths has been done and manufacturers now find themselves unable to give the earlier months' shipment for this seasonable trade.

Yarns.—Home spinnings have remained neglected in spite of the demand which is usually apparent at this time of the year. The offtake is negligible and no interest is being shown in replacements. Japanese counts up to 40s. on the other hand, find a ready sale at the low level of quotations.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-0 to 1-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 9-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 15-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs 17-5-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

W. Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 26 ans. 6; W. Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yards Rs. 20 Ans. 12; W. Shirtings 99 in. Rs. 21 Ans. 12; W. Shirtings Raja 40 yards Rs. 9 Ans. 4; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Owing to the improvement mentioned in our last report having been temporarily checked our local market remains rather quieter and in the absence of support from consuming centres, values are slightly lower. Clearances have fallen away due to a desire on the part of dealers to refrain from operating on a large scale at current prices. There is more enquiry for shipment in evidence, but the Far Eastern markets continue to show no interest.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-12-6 to 4-0-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-14-6 to 4-2-6.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-1-0 to 4-5-0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-9-6 to 4-12-6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-12-6 to 5-0-0.

COAL.

Ther eis a little more movement in business for the better grades of coal, but not inc hdemand for second class qualities. Raisings continue very poor, and unless there is an improvement before long difficulty will be experienced in filling contracts.

The following are the nomiemal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market report:—

Calcutta, August 18.—Heavy Goods.—Have been in good demand throughout the interval, and a large business has transpired, chiefly in Hy. C's, Liverpool, and A. Twills for the January/March position.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sackings 30in. 17 ozs. 8 by 8 (2in. green) for September at Rs. 35-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41)in. by 24in.) for October at Rs. 73-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for August at Rs. 85-0-0 to Rs. 84-8-0 to Rs. 85-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 84-0-0 to Rs. 85-0-0 for September at Rs. 85-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2¼ lbs. (6 by 8) for January/March at Rs. 72-0-0; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for October at Rs. 94-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for August at Rs. 72-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72-8-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for August at Rs. 3-1-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August at Rs. 66-8-0, for early October at Rs. 66-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 63-8-0; for September '26 at Rs. 59-8-0; A. Twills (48in.) for November at Rs. 76-8-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s for October/December at Rs. 62-12-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 64-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 72-0-0 to Rs. 72-8-0; A. Twills for November at Rs. 76-4-0, for

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

Dadabhai Naoroji Centennial Celebration, Allbless Bagh, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Jasan ceremony, speeches, music and dinner, Mr. Maneckji K. Patel will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. S. H. Jhabwala is going to stand as a candidate from G Ward for a seat in the Municipal Corporation, at the next election.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Santhia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th instead of the 24th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at th Congress House.

A KANARESE KIRTAN.—Bhagavata Shironami Behur Kesavdas, Harikatha Vidwan, will perform a Harikirtan in Kanarese in the Saraswat Association Hall Gamdevi, to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) All Kanarese knowing people will be welcome.

Y. M. H. ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of The Young Men's Hindu Association Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi M.A., will deliver a Public lecture in the premises of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.—Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole will deliver a lecture on "Our Religion" at Shri Raghunath Maharaj's Samadhi at Mandavi Koliwada, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vithal Wandekar, will preside.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Mandukya Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GUJARATI MANDAL.—A meeting of the Elphinstone College, Gujarati Mandal will be held on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Hall when Mr. Keshavprasad Desai will speak on "Anno Sansar." Prof. N. B. Divatia will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 24th idem. Small-pox 2 attacks, nil death. Cholera nil attack, nil death. Plague nil attack, nil death. Influenza nil attack, 1 death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 100. Total mortality this day last year 116.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 13th instant left Aden at noon on the 23rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegrams for Hisimeii formerly known as "Kismayu" will be circulated via Port-Sudan or Halfa. The rates via Port-Sudan or Halfa are same as for Italian Somaliland notified in Post and Telegraph Guide page 606 plus two or five annas per word respectively. Deferreds are not allowed.

SHRI SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.—On the Ganesh-Chaturthi day a Model Gymnastic Institution of Indian Physical Culture Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir) has been opened by Messrs. Kale, Naravane and Soveni in the Popat-Wadi, Dadar. The Institution has got an efficient playground and a suitable shade. The education to be imparted will be much on the same lines as Prof. Manikrao of Baroda. Other systems also will be studied comparatively.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH-NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on "The Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes" will be delivered by Prof. E. A. Parker, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the residence of Mrs. Kekobad Adenwala Villa Gita, Pedder Road. Members have the privilege of bringing with them two lady friends and are requested to inform the Hostess whether they will do so or not: otherwise seating accommodation can not be provided.

PURITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Mr. Jhabwala, Hon. Secretary of the Purity Mission Society, desires to correct a misstatement that appeared in our issue of yesterday's date in the foot-line of the photograph headed "Stimulating Temperance!", namely that his Society is not called Puritan Mission but it is called Purity Mission, the ideal of the Society being to propagate the ideas of temperance and such other purity reform among the masses for their general upliftment.

BOMBAY PATIDARS' CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—A public meeting of Patidars residing in Bombay, will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Shankarbhai J. Amin on Sunday next at 6 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to congratulate Sj. Vithalbhai Patel on his elevation to the presidential chair of the Legislative Assembly. The question of giving him a public address will also be considered at the meeting. All the Patidars of Bombay are earnestly requested to attend.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PROSECUTION THAT FAILED.

CONSTABLE'S UNSATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.

At the Girgaum Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. E. R. Hirjibehedin and B. S. Turkhad, Inspector Dere of the Maharbawdi Police Station, charged Nanakchand Ganga and another with gambling in a public place.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. A. Mahale, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 11th instant P. C. 2414/C was on special duty in plain clothes in second Kumbharwada Lane. At about 9 p.m. he saw accused No. 2 give a rupee to accused No. 1 and heard him telling No. 1 that the rupee should be laid as a bet on figure 5. No. 1 accepted the bet and put the money in his pocket. On this the sepoy arrested them and charged them.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Their defence was that the money given by No. 2 referred to the money which he owed to No. 1 on account of milk supplied.

In delivering the judgment the Magistrates observed that the evidence of the constable was not satisfactory. The witness brought by him appeared to have been tutored and gave his evidence in such a manner that it appeared to them the witness had made his evidence by heart. They were not satisfied that the prosecution was presented at the time. The Magistrates, therefore gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused and ordered them to be acquitted.

GAMBLERS FINED.

At the Girgaum Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and J. McClure, Inspector Dere charged Vishram Shivaji and Shanker Malhari with taking race bets in a public place.

The evidence for the prosecution was that on Saturday, the 15th instant a Police Havaldar in plain clothes watched the movements of the accused who were in Duncan Road. He saw accused No. 2 pass over to accused No. 1 a slip of paper. On this the Havaldar arrested the two accused and took them to Maharbadi Police Station where they were searched in the presence of the Punch. On the person of accused No. 1 several slips of paper were found on which the names of the horses which were running in the races at Poona that day were written together with the amounts of the money laid on these horses.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty. No. 2 pleaded not guilty.

Both the accused were convicted. No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- in default to suffer 21 days' and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 10/- in default to suffer 7 days' R. I. The Court remarked that they dealt with the first accused leniently as he was a bankrupt and as an appeal had been made for mercy on his behalf by his Counsel, Mr. Vyas.

ANOTHER CASE.

Before the same Bench, Inspector Dere charged one Hassanalli Esufalli with gambling in a public place by accepting a race bet.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- in default to suffer 21 days' R. I.

SENTENCED FOR STEALING MASTER'S CLOTHES.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar charged Dagdu Gena, with six previous convictions, with theft of clothes, gold watch and chain the property of the Principal of Sydenham College of Commerce. Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused was in the service of the Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce. On the 14th instant the Principal missed a gold watch and chain and clothes worth about Rs. 170. A complaint was made to the police and subsequently the accused stayed away from the complainant's house. The police arrested the accused on suspicion. The clothes were recovered from a man with whom they were pledged. The gold watch and chain are still untraced.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the clothes were given to him by the complainant as present.

The Magistrate disbelieving the defence convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

TWO YEARS FOR DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Genu Ganpat, who had received the clothes was then placed before the same Magistrate on a charge of disposing of stolen property. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he received the goods believing Dagdu's representations that they were given to him as presents.

His Worship, on evidence, convicted the accused and in view of his nine previous convictions sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FEOM BURN.

At about 4 p.m. on Friday, Ganu Mahar, residing in a room at "Retis Dhaka" was preparing hot water for his bath. He was sitting near the fire place and had kept the iron pot containing water on a oven when accidentally his "langoti" caught fire and he was burnt. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died on Monday.

MOTOR TAXI FATALITY.

On Sunday, at about 12-15 p.m., a Mahomedan (23), was knocked down by a motor taxi No. Z-8066 on Lamington Road with the result that he sustained serious injuries he was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently. The deceased has not been indentified year.

CORPORATION'S BAN ON NEW ZEALAND.

CONSIDERATION OF QUESTION POSTPONED.

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The President said he was sure he was giving expression to their feelings in rejoicing over the election of Mr. V. J. Patel to the Presidentship of the Assembly. As President of the Corporation he had already ventured to offer him his most cordial congratulations and best wishes for a successful career in his exalted office. He had no doubt that the Assembly would find in Mr. Patel's venerable personality an excellent President, impartial in his attitude, *fortitier in re* and *Suaviter in modo*. He trusted that the new connecting link between the people and the British Raj would produce a change of heart in both sides of the Assembly, remove the present political inertia and assure Indians a peaceful progress towards the goal of Swaraj with accelerated velocity. (Cheers).

Their joy was unfortunately not quite unadulterated. They regretted that the Assembly's gain was the Corporation's loss. The Nationalist Party had lost their leader, some of the friends had lost a good friend, others had lost a good foe, and the Commissioner had lost both a good friend and a good foe. Nevertheless they must feel a glow of pride and joy that the Corporation had furnished the first elective President to an Assembly which was destined in good time to be the most powerful House of Commons in the world—who contested the election with clean weapons, reproducing the best traditions of the Mother of Parliaments. He trusted this Precedent would crystallise into a sacred principle for future guidance, for India had no better college than this Corporation for the manufacture of capable Presidents and administrators. That was illustrated by the fact that the Corporation furnished the first elective President to the Bombay Council and its most successful administrators in Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir C. H. Setalvad, and others. If Bombay had not fared well in the Imperial Executive, it was due to the Viceroy's first love for the Bengali and also to his mental myopia. He hoped Mr. Patel would present the Viceroy with a pair of good binoculars for future selections of Dark Horses.

From joy to sorrow was a painful duty which he proceeded to discharge with the Corporation's permission as a Catholic. The Catholic population of Bombay had to mourn the death of the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore. Don Sebastiao was one of those Princes of the Church who had endeared himself to his fold like a good shepherd.

SUPPLY OF WATER FROM TANSA.

The Commissioner said:—

It will interest the Corporation to know that since last night Tansa water has been flowing through the new pipe lines and across the new Kashelj bridge into Vehar lake. This result has been achieved by the dogged determination of the staff both that of the Corporation and that of the Contractors Messrs. Braithwaite and Company to face and surmount the great difficulties and dangers which are entailed by work in the Thana jungles during the monsoon. The utmost care must necessarily be used in subjecting to an increased pressure the old mains leading from Ghatkoper and Vehar to the reservoirs in the City, so that some days must elapse before any substantial improvement in the City's supply becomes evident to the public. But it is now possible to state that though temporary difficulties will no doubt occur at times a permanent shortage of water is a thing of the past and the supply will improve until it is ample for the needs of Bombay and greater Bombay, for, we will hope, 10 years at least.

CORPORATION AND NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the Corporation's resolution excluding certain Colonies and Dominions from the patronage of the Corporation, the Commissioner wrote:—

"I have made further references to the Commissioner of Pensions in Wellington, who informs me that the Immigration Restriction Amendment Act, 1920, applies not only to Asiatics but also to other classes of people. I have received a letter from the Commission of Pensions in Wellington, who informs me that the Pension legislation of the Dominions provides for the exclusion of all Asiatics and not only Indians from the benefits of Old-age Pension Rules. Section 71 of the Pension Act lays down the classes excluded rom the benefits thereof and among others are, under Clause (d), specified 'Chinese and other Asiatics whether naturalised or not and whether British subjects by birth or not.' As the Corporation no longer insures its buildings with any insurance company, the specific object with which my letter was originally written is no longer of importance. But, I am of opinion that as a matter of justice to the Colony of New Zealand, it would be proper for the Corporation to exclude that colony from the operation of its Resolution of the 16th of November, 1922."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that action be taken accordingly.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the question was whether there was any invidious distinction made between Indians and any other subjects of any other possessions or Colonies. No doubt the treatment given by New Zealand was better than that given by other parts of the Empire. But he was not satisfied that there was no difference between the treatment meted out to Indians and people of British birth. Indians were required to have a permit for entry and entry was barred to them. Of course, when they got the entry there was not much difference in the treatment given to them and nationals of other countries. It was all a question of self-respect and humiliation. New Zealand might not give them differential treatment as against Russia and Germany, but as against men of British birth Indians were given such treatment. He moved an amendment that consideration of the question be postponed, and in the meantime further information on the point be secured.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconding said if India was part of the Empire then Indians should have equal rights with citizens of the other parts of the Empire. The question was whether there was difference made as between Indians and citizens of other Colonies and Dominions. He objected to the term "aborigine" in the letter as it was as objectionable as the word "native." The letter had not told them whether Indians were entitled to be members of the New Zealand Parliament, as there was a great deal of difference between the qualifications of a voter and a member.

Mr. J. S. Haji said every Dominion had a right to legislate as it liked because it was self-governing.

"NO USEFUL PURPOSE SERVED."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed both the proposition and the amendment as no useful purpose would be served by asking for further information on the subject, as they were self-governing colonies and India was not on terms of equality with them. He therefore, moved that a letter of thanks be sent to the Minister and that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that because other countries had gone mad it was no reason why India also should go mad.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said Mr Haji had invented a new constitutional principle and Mr. Kanji wanted them to be charitable at the expense of the self-respect of India. He supported the amendment of Mr. Mohanlal.

Mr. J. B. Petit said when the question was first discussed Mr. C. F. Andrews who had first-hand knowledge of the subject had written to the Press that there were certain emigration rules which were unfair to Indians seeking entry into New Zealand. He supported the amendment.

The Commissioner said the question was whether Indians were treated specifically as such under the Emigration Act. If Indians were classed with Americans, Germans and Russians then they could not complain that Indians were unfairly treated. Of course, people of British parentage were made an exception under the Act, but Indians were not given different treatment as compared to French, Russians, etc. He, therefore, asked them to remove the disability which they had rather foolishly placed on New Zealand.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said when Indians were exiles in their own country, they could not expect to be treated well by other countries. Indians were masters in their own home and the remedy for this state of things lay in their own hands. It was not a matter of reason at all, but a matter of sentiment. He did not think the resolution was either going to benefit or harm New Zealand, but it was a matter of sentiment with Indians.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit could not understand the attitude of the Commissioner, and he disagreed with his remarks. He was surprised that the Commissioner should have tried to support the policy giving a differential treatment to the people of India. He was very sorry indeed that the resolution which they had passed as a mark of their self-respect should have been called by the Commissioner as a foolish action. To them it was a matter of self-respect. They must not forget that Indians were citizens of the same Empire, as they were always told, and not citizens of France or Germany, and they must get the same treatment as the residents of other Dominions and Colonies. He was afraid the Commissioner had cut a very sorry figure in the matter by the remarks he had made.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was then put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day 3 p.m.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE —15

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated :—

Monday's opening rate	23.30	—8
Monday's closing rate	23 23	—15
Liverpool opening	12.40	—5
Liverpool closing	12.43	—2

Sewri and Khandi Bazaars Closed.

STABBED TO DEATH

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Abbas Hussein, a Mogul, who was, it is alleged, stabbed by Syed Kabir Syed Nazir, a Pathan, near Crawford Market, on the night of the 13th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

A representative of the Persian Consul General watched the proceedings on behalf of the Persian Government as the victim was the Persian subject.

The deceased was a tea shop-keeper and the suspect a butcher. They had a previous quarrel and on the 13th instant at about 9 p.m. the suspect in wreaking revenge against the deceased stabbed him at ten different places and also injured four persons who went to the deceased's rescue. A piece of knife was embeded in the deceased's skull and many were mutilated by stab wounds.

The jury returned a verdict of death by internal haemorrhage due to the stab wound in the heart inflicted with a dagger by the suspected person, Syed Kabir under such circumstances that the act of the said Syed Kabir was murder.

REPORTED THEFT.

Prosecuting Inspector Barodia reports to the police theft of a gold watch with chain, gold button's and link and a purse containing Rs. 45/- collectively valued at Rs. 238/-.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP OF DAMAUN.

FENERAB THIS EVENING.

His Grace the Most Reverend Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun died at 7 a.m. on the 24th instant at his residence at Colaba. His body will be lying in state at Colaba throughout the day.

On 25th his body will be conveyed to Gloria Church, Byculla at 6-30 a.m.

At 7-30 a.m. there will be officium defunctorum followed by Pontifical Requiem High Mass. His body will be in state at Gloria Church, Byculla, throughout the day. At 4-30 p.m. it will be privately carried to St. Andrews Church, Bandra. At 5-15 p.m. there will be funeral procession from St. Andrews to Mount Mary's Chapel, wherein he will be buried.—A. P.

Born at Casaes, Portugal in 1857 Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira soon showed a marked inclination to ecclesiastical studies. As a student of the Missionary College of Sernache he won for himself by his love of study and exemplary conduct the golden opinion of professors and students alike. Full of religeous zeal and a spirit of adventure, the young ecclesiastic as soon as he left the portals of the seminary, offerred his services as a missionery in Portugues Congo. In 1885 he was nominated to a chair of theology in his Alma Mater, where for 12 years he carried on, with knowledge of experience born, the task of training missionaries for foreign countries. His tenure of the See of Damaun is notable for the remarkable progress made in all directions, both spiritual and temporal. The building up of a number of new churches, among which the Church of Gloria, Byculla, the improvements made in most other Churches, the impulse given to the spiritual life by introduction of Sodalities, Confraternatics, and otheropious institutions and rites, point to a period of activity. His Grace celebrated his Episcopal Silver Jubilee in 1923, when he was the recipient of many demonstration of love and loyalty from his jurisdictionists, a love and loyalty won by his gentle, unassuming nature ad his devotion to all that tended to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Diocese.

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' HOMAGE.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee by the students of Bombay at a meeting held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last night under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students Union and the Parsi Young Men's Association. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided on the occasion.

The President, in his opening remarks, observed that while they had met that evening to mourn the loss of Sir Surendranath they had met with the loss of one of their greatest scholars, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. He had passed in the ripeness and fulness of his time. Sir Ramkrishna was a great Sankrit Scholar and latterly led a retired life in Poona. They mourned the loss of Sir Ramkrishna just as they mourned the loss of Sir Surendranath.

Continuing the President said that since his death so much was said about the magnificent political insight and thrilling rehearsal of Sir Surendranath, but he wanted to remind them that he (Sir Suren) had another side to his activities besides politics and rhetoric. He was an eminent educationist who founded and established the Ripon College where he and his colleagues workd on lines of sacrifice as they do in the Ferguson College. Another service that he rendered to Bengal was in the sphere of journalism. He was the editor of the "Bengalee" which wielded considerable influence in his land. He also rendered valuable service in another sphere in that he was the leading light of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. Natrajan said that young men of all communities and creeds would do well if they took to their hearts the many lessons which the life of Sir Surendranath afforded. It was only when a man was faced with a failure that the best and noblest in him was brought forward. Sir Surendranath stood such a test splendidly. Though one of the first Indians to be admitted into the Civil Service, for some reason or other he had to retire from it. But that did not dishearten Surendranath. Mr. Natrajan deplored the lack of spirit and enthusiasm amongst the young men of to-day and said that the way Sir Surendranath faced future with undaunted courage was a lesson for them all to emulate. Mr. Natrajan exhorted the students to emulate his example and thus pay a true homage to his memory.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in the course of his observations, said Sir Surendranath's mastery over the English language was simply astounding. Whatever he touched he turned into a message of life whether as an orator or a journalist or as a politician. At one time he was regarded, and rightly too, as the uncrowned king of Bengal.

Mr. H. P. Mody hoped that in the fullness of time the achievements of the early stalwarts of their national movement like Sir Surendranath would be seen in their proper perspective and a grateful posterity would assign them their legitimate places as the builders of the nation.

The President then moved a resolution expressing the deep sense of sorrow of the students of Bombay at the death of Sir Surendranath and offering their condolences to the members of the bereaved family. The resolution was passed in solemn silence, all standing.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. BEAT R. A.

The Young Men ended their league fixtures in right royal fashion by winning their only match when they met the Royal Artillery on the Cooperage last evening. The gunners certainly did not deserve to lose as they were pressing most of the time, but it was the good goal-keeping of Ross that helped his side to win by the odd goal in three. It came as a shock to the R. A. to see the Y.M. drawing first blood. A free kick awarded for obstruction against Moorhouse gave that player the opportunity of banging the ball straight into the net. In a short time however Gingall equalised from a corner, the scores being level at half-time. Pitt and Irvine proved to be dangerous raiders in the second half, a fact which attracted the defence, thus leaving McCarthy with a certain amount of freedom. He it was who decided the game, for getting the ball in his own half he raced away and, evading the backs, scored the winning goal. The entire Y.M. team then concentrated on defence and though the gunners tried desperately to mend their fortunes they had to retire beaten.

Y.M.C.A.:—Ross; McKillop and Langhland; Grogan, James and Hardy; Moorhouse, Irvine, Houlton, Pitt and McCarthy.

R.A.:—Roberts; Day and Bunyan; Barker, Gingall and Mowatt; Thorne, Rostron, Waite, Bacon and Linthorne.

Referee:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

The following is the draw for the Gossage Charity Cup Tournament for Civilian teams which is due to commence on Monday, August 31. Details of the dates on which the various ties will be played will be notified later.

A: Times of India vs. Bombay Gym.
B: B.B.A.F.I. vs. Colaba United.
C: B.B.R.A. vs. City Police.
D: Y.M.C.A. vs. Swiss F.C.

RUGGER IN BOMBAY.

An interesting rugby match was played on the Oval yesterday evening between a fairly strong fifteen of the Bombay Gym. and the Cathedral High School. Although the school lost by 18 points to 3, they put up a plucky fight and made the Gym. go all out to win. Of course, the latter had the advantage of experience which served them in good stead, while the halves were very good. Harkas the full back played faultlessly, his "finding touch" being a feature of game. The school forwards made the big mistake of "going high" which proved useless against a side which had a great advantage in weight and stature. A tendency in certain of the forwards to fly kick combined with a hazy idea of the off-side rule served as a set-back to the team in general. It would also be a great improvement and a very material one if the inner threes learnt to tackle low and to make sure of the man with the ball.

The Gym. opened the score with a fine drop goal, but the school reduced the lead with a try between the posts which was not converted. Thereafter the Gym. scored one goal, and three tries in the corners, making a total of 18 points as against 3.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August 23.

Amsterdam.—The World Professional Hundred Kilometres Cycling Championship was won by Grassin (France) in 80m. 1.86s. Snoek (Holland) was second and Seres (France) third. After the race it was discovered that Grassin's bicycle was damaged and that another kilometre would have exposed the rider to a serious accident.—Reuter's Special.

POONA OPEN TUG-OF-WAR TOURNAMENTS.

Under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, the open Tug of war tournaments will be held next month, commencing on the 20th September. The tournament will be open to teams of all institutions sporting, educational and military, but the Committee reserve the right of rejecting any entry without assigning reasons.

The applications for entry should be sent to the Secretary on or before the 15th September 1925, with a fee of Rs. 5 accompanied by a list of 11 players, of which any 9 can play.

The winners of the final will be awarded a shield which they will hold for a year only and also 9 medals which will be their individual propery.

The prize distribution ceremony will be held on Sunday the 4th October at 6 p.m. at the hands of H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Gymkhana.

GANESH UTSAV.

On behalf of the Kalbadevi Ganeshotsav Mandal, there will be a 'Pravachan' by Mr. Vaijnath Shastri Athavale on Gita at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) and Rashtriya Mela to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspice of the above Sabha Mr. J. S. Karandikar (Jt. Editor of "Kesari") will deliver a public lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morar Bag, Khattar Lane.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1925.

MANCHESTER MANDATE.

The deputation of the Cotton mill owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad have met with a shattering disappointment. The Viceroy has turned out long sentences of platitude and sympathy as if from a wind-lass, and he has striven to entangle the problem in matters like the import duty, the efficiency of the mills, world-depression and a gratuitous enquiry by experts. Now, the question of the excise duty does not rest upon any of these extraneous considerations. We firmly contend that it should be judged upon its own merits. The Government can, if they wish, manage to meet the consequences of suspension, but the mill-owners have been faced with a barricade of false argument and specious sympathy. Like Sir Basil Blackett, Lord Reading is under the Manchester mandate, and the importance of revenue is exploited for the slow strangulation of Indian industry. At this rate, the mills of Bombay will not die, but they will duly be acquired by foreign syndicates; and when they are in complete possession we may expect the abolition of the excise duty and the performance of justice to India! The argument of the Viceroy has to be analysed in fuller detail, but its general purport may be easily disposed of. He evades the essential points of the crisis including the distress overshadowing a large body of industrial workers. The mill-owners, supported by the workers, entreated the Viceroy for the suspension of the capital-levy, known as the excise duty, until the crisis was over, and Lord Reading whose Government have been responsible for a write-off of Rs. 3 crores on Persian account, declares, in meticulous terms, that finance imposes upon them the continuance of the exaction. All India will realise that the Government do not want any concession of relief, and as a diversion they would prefer the parade of figures and accounts even when the issue is one of elementary argument. Preferential treatment they cannot give against Japan because of treaty obligations. Hence the play of wide generalisations which carry us nowhere. Bombay will receive the reply of the Viceroy with intense disappointment, because the civility with which the deputation was originally welcomed, has culminated in a hoax; but it is all in the manner of Lord Reading who is an adept in the smooth apology of specious machinations.

THREATENED FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

Under the conditions peculiar to this country the occasions are not infrequent when the temptations placed in his way give the Britisher plausible excuses for appropriating unheard-of powers and entirely gratuitous functions. There is in the almost automatic and uncanny ease with which he snatches at them something that ought to explain why he accepts certain mental distortions and loss of the sense of scale and proportion, which he usually cultivates during his stay in this country, as the most natural phenomenon. There is more than philosophy or psychology involved in this attitude. It runs and controls the Government. The scheme, kept hitherto as a secret, proposed for the ostensible purpose of encouraging Indian arts and crafts, which we publish elsewhere, is an instructive document which reveals in a graphic manner the process by which the Government allow themselves to be reduced to a cipher and suffer the artistic future of this land to be jeopardized by gratuitous interference from outside agencies. The story of the innumerable arts and crafts, once the world-recognised glory of this land, driven to lingering extinction for want of adequate attention and encouragement, is now a commonplace with competent observers. Could nothing be done to save them? Is the problem beyond the financial resources of the Government? Or, is it beyond the competence of the intelligence which guides the Government? It would be a vain endevour to answer these oft-repeated questions. The document which we publish renders them irrelevant. The Government of India, surely, were not prompted by considerations of the future of Indian arts and crafts when they entrusted the work of the New Capital to one who had neither the experience nor the knowledge of, not insight into, the artistic problems of this country. They, clearly, had no intention when they further permitted the builder of country-houses in England, innocent of the artistic realities of this land, to "put up" a memorandum on what he, not the instructed opinion of the country, thought was advisable "to stimulate the Arts throughout India." The memorandum from Sir Edwin Lutyens, the huge amount of contemplated expenditure, the obliging mannerisms of the New Capital Committee and the memorandum from the Industries and Labour Department are instinct with the ill-suppressed resentment of those accustomed to regard unlimited powers and gratuitous functions as their legitimate due. The mental distortion is transparent throughout. From the initiation of the project of the New Capital upto the present time it has been accepted that the decorations should be taken in hand "after the buildings were finished and occupied, and carried out as funds became available." That was, however, not enough for Sir Edwin. And he proceeds forthwith with a memorandum and proposals for various artistic enterprises. The New Capital Committee is, of course, ready to accept the proposals. It is, however, discovered that Rs. 48,32,000 required for encouragement to Indian arts and crafts by an architect whose credentials for the enterprise were nebulous was too bold a proposition to attract the admiration or sympathy of some of the popular representatives in the Council of State. How dared they dispute the great architect's competence to decide for Indians what the Indians ought to have! The Industries and Labour Department, therefore, very properly scolds such refractory members. This is how the responsible Government Department addresses the members. In some of the discussions in the Council of State, there is, the I. L. D. observes with superior detachment, "a tendency to assume that the decorations of these buildings can be carried out independently of the architect's approval and general direction The probable reason for this is the failure to appreciate the fact that the architects are themselves artists." The mixture of arrogant pomp and flippancy which animates the tone of these and subsequent remarks is probably due to the failure to appreciate the fact that the members in the Council before they could be persuaded to part with Rs. 48,32,000 of the tax-payer's hard-earned money ostensibly for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts, quite legitimately insisted on information from the reponsible Department in regard to the *Indian* credentials and knowledge of the author of the scheme. The statement that "the architects themselves are artists" is no information. What is precisely their knowledge of artistic conditions in India? What precisely is their grasp of the problems incidental to those conditions? Why was the architect, who knew practically nothing about Indian arts and crafts, chosen to formulate a scheme for their future development? The I. L. D. dared not attempt an answer. They chose, therefore, to substitute flippant rhetoric as justification of the inexplicable action. But rhetoric is a poor device and a poorer defence.

Another significant feature of the information they supply is the omission of all reference to the proposals on the subject addressed to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay in 1922. The memorandum by Sir Edwin and the subsequent "scheme" breathe the same defiant and superior atmosphere. Particularly admirable is the sweeping gesture with which Sir Edwin concludes his memorandum. His proposals would be, he modestly observes, "a credit to all concerned and to India as a Commonwealth." Who are really the "all concerned"? It cannot be those interested in Indian Art. For, "India as a Commonwealth" appears at the end, just as an afterthought. The interests of Indian artists and craftsmen seem to be only minor incidents in the great epic. They will be, we are told, guided by "visitors" from abroad who will accept the moderate amount of £1,000 or £1,500 for work at "problems". The memorandum by Mr. Baker is, it should be pointed out, written in more earnest terms, with a keener grasp of the necessities of the situation in India. He frankly points out that the scheme "does not embody my views of what is of immediate and essential importance". But Mr. Baker is, it seems, not accepted in the proper quarters as a star of the same magnitude as Sir Edwin. He does not, it is evident, think of comprehensive schemes as merely a mental habit. One has only to scrutinise closely the expensive items of the decorative details suggested for the New Capital to realise where exactly the inclinations of those in authority lead them to in their endeavour to encourage not the Indian arts and crafts but the whims and interests of the free lances from abroad who seldom fail to exploit wholesale the opportunities thrown in their way by an obliging Government. We have for the moment to point out only some of the salient aspects of the activities that have been promoted from behind the scenes. The instructive examination of some of the significant details in the scheme we shall reserve for another occasion. One may, however, search the documents in vain for evidence to show that the Government or the departments concerned had sought the necessary information before considering the wide-ranged scheme by the architect of New Delhi. The documents are instructive also for those who still cling to the idea that the Government treasury does not allow them to contemplate measures for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts. The only sane method of escape out of the stupendous speculations suggested by the architect is to investigate the extent and the manner in which the Government have committed themselves and thus consented to resign their functions. It is for members of the Central Legislature to inquire into the powers and conditions granted to the architects in their agreement with the Government, to call for information in regard to the period of their engagement and to demand publication of the Resolution N. O. 189 of the New Capital Committee entrusting the architect with the formulation of the grandiose scheme. It would also be of great public advantage if "Lord Hardinge's initial conception with regard to the sister arts and crafts referred to in Mr. Baker's memorandum, is rescued from the obscurity of the pigeon-holes in the Government secretariat.

The proposals by the architects are, it should be mentioned, an instructive contrast to those outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee. The Committee's implied protest is opportune. It has served to show the magnitude of the principles at stake, the magnitude of the blow aimed against the future of Indian Art from behind the scenes by irresponsible autocrats. But for the prompt action by the Prize of Delhi Committee it would have been impossible to save the threatened prospects of Indian Art. Those who are in earnest about the future of Indian arts and crafts cannot, therefore, hesitate in their preference for the Prize of Delhi proposals. Their choice is inevitable. And, the popular representatives in the Central Legislature should not find themselves misled by official blandishments or suggestions for compromise from interested quarters which would tend to wreck the national aspirations embodied in the scheme formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee. All such suggestions should be subjected by them to the closest scrutiny. India cannot afford to sign away her artistic future for the benefit of alien interests, however apparently altruistic. Nor can she encourage any longer the attitude or mental distorations of those who have been hitherto permitted to regard the nation's artistic advancement as their own private concern.

RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR.

Death has recently been very busy thinning the ranks of India's distinguished sons. Its latest victim is Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar who died yesterday at the ripe old age of 88 years full of honour leaving behind him a record of work done and attempted which the older men of the present generation recall with pride and which many a coming generation will find a living inspiration for devoted and fruitful endeavour towards extending the bounds of human knowledge. In view of the contemplated reform of the University of Bombay, it is not without interest to remember that, despite its defects and failures, it has produced men who have distinguished themselves far above their contemporaries in various fields of national life and who have pioneered movements which have grown in influence with the growth of years. Among such men was Ramkrishna Bhandarkar who, as one of the founders of the Prarthana Samaj in this Presidency, gave impetus to social reform and, as scholar, author and educationist, did more than any other single individual on this side of India to promote the study of Sanskrit and to make Government, the University and the public realise the importance and value of Oriental learning. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and Mahadev Govind Ranade were among the fifteen candidates who passed the first B. A. examination held by the University in 1861-62 and both of them graduated in the first class. Ramkrishna did not leave the University after graduation, but devoted himself to the cause of oriental learning and research throughout his long life. If the study of Sanskrit has received attention at the hands of the Government and the University, the fact is in no small measure due to the indefatigable efforts of Sir Ramkrishna. At a time when Western culture exercised a dominating influence over the products of our University, Ramkrishna Bhandarkar was one of the very few men who were never wearied of reminding their countrymen that while India could not assimilate too much of what was best in Western learning and culture, she could not expect to play her true part in the general human endeavour towards progress if she neglected to preserve and add to her glorious heritage of oriental learning and culture. This was no mean service and among the many tributes which were paid to him in his life-time for this service perhaps the most touching and the most remarkable were the commemorative volume of essays written by his friends, pupils and admirers from different lands and dedicated, as a mark of respect and affection, to him upon the completion of his eightieth year on Friday 6th of July 1917 and the establishment in Poona of the institution (named after him) for oriental research. No higher tribute, one who had dedicated himself with single-minded devotion to the cause of Sanskrit learning and research, could desire and his countrymen cannot better express their gratitude for the gift of his long and fruitful life than by helping oriental learning to come into its own and thus enabling India to fulfil her destiny of evolving a purposeful synthesis of the culture of the East and the West.

Notes of the Day

Propaganda and Agriculture.

When the Viceroy was delivering his speech, the British press was busy with its ear so to speak pressed to the ground. In sixteen hours, the speech travelled to Fleet Street, it received the attention of the leader writers and the verdict, favourable to the Viceroy of course, was flashed back to the columns of Indian papers. On the day after the speech when the majority of Indian papers had hardly commented on it, the Simla office of the Associated Press diffused the information that "press-comments on the Viceroy's speech so far received show that the speech has been generally well-received." The Simla office was considerate though a little premature. In the creation of the congenial atmosphere of praise, the Telegraph Department too co-operated. A summary of our comment addressed to a Delhi paper, was returned as "objectionable", and the Simla office of the A. P. was presumably under a similar disability when it extolled the good reception obtained by the Viceroy's speech. Lord Reading visited England to discuss reform in India and the sequel has been something in the nature of a hoax. The tone of his speech has been eulogised by Turvey-drop critics of department. His language was not rude, and when a judge pronounces a stern sentence, he is generally polite in his manner. Efforts were made both in India and in England to rig up the speech. The British press seems to have been pleased about Lord Reading's intention to work up agriculture in India before political reform. Agriculture in India strikes the Britisher as beneficial, immense, and quite free from political disturbance. Incidentally a litter of agricultural enquiries and experts and nostrums inspires, as it does in the bosom of the "Observer," hopes of increasing India's absorptive capacity as a buyer of British goods. Hence this tumble and furore over agriculture, irrespective of the fact that there is another enquiry to screw up exchange and relieve the ryot of one-eighth of his earnings in the market. Anyway, the chorus about agriculture gives a soothing sensation to British writers, as soothing as the feeling of the deaf old lady who meditated on the glamour of the word "Mesopotamia."

Sir Frederick Whyte.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in his after-dinner speech remarked that Sir Frederick Whyte intended to leave India for good. It suggests the fear that some Civilians at the fag-end of their career propose to seize the prizes of the Public Services Commission. We were under the impression that Sir Frederick had been booked for the presidentship of the Commission. Now that he is said to be leaving for good, we would like to record our appreciation of his abilities as the first Speaker. He had an immense advantage to start with, as the handsomest Britisher in India. He had an appreciation of courtesy, order and decorous despatch. Occasionally he would be a stickler for form and external compliance, as when he ruled out all allusions to the shooting of British subjects at Jaito. The veto was as wrong as the recent ruling of Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith that questic regarding violence done to two Indi women at Johore would violate the int national etiquette. The House of Commo is not so restriced by fossil-rules, but h there is the great logic of Morley's fi coat theory to account for unjust discrir nation. Sir Frederick was, in spite lapses, a capable President and all will wi him well in the career he has chosen f himself outside India. He leaves no enr ties behind, for he was a good friend to and we hope in his American lecture-to he will not repay India with any expressi of ungracious reflections.

Protection of Children.

The Bombay Legislative Council has pl ed an Act for the protection of children the Statute-book. But passing a law is c thing and seeing that its object is attair is quite a different thing. Mr. A. B. Cl thia's letter, which we publish elsewhe draws attention to one of the many thir that have still to be done if the protecti of children is to be assured. He poi out that there are not adequate arran ments for the reception of maimed and pl sically unfit children who may, under t provision of the new law, be rescued fr the clutches of those who exploit them. the Government and the public are earnest about affording protection to su children they must bestir themselves a see that proper arrangements for purpose are made.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR.)

I.

The July-August Session of the Bombay Legislative Council began its work on 20th July, and came to an abrupt end on 15th August. It was a terribly heavy agenda that the Council had to face and deal with, and it must be said to the credit of the members that in doing so they exhibited their staying powers to a remarkable degree. It was repeatedly said in the lobbies that during the long history of the Bombay Legislative Council, no other session could be pointed out as having had to dispose of such a crowded programme. Several even doubted the advisability of putting the members to such a severe strain, and suggested that instead of stuffing so much business, both official and non-official, in one session, the better and wiser course would have been equally and equitably to ditribute it over two sessions. Be that as it may, but this much is true that the session did last for 20 working days, and deliberated upon several official and non-official Bills, about 10 resolutions demanding supplementary grants, one motion for the adjournment of the House, two resolutions expressing condolence, amendments of some standing orders and all the non-official resolutions numbering over 150. I am sure that the session will go down in the annals of the Council as one which had to be adjourned *sine die* three days before the allotted time for want of any work to transact.

Pleader-Members of the Council

The long period of 20 working days tak en up by this session immediately at th heels of the budget session, which laste for 29 working days, has begun to attrac in an increasing manner the attention o the House to the serious complaint mad by such members as happen to be follow ing the pleader's profession. It is tha even though they attend the Council t do public work and not for any private pur pose of their own, their cases are take up and heard by the Courts in their ab sence, and as such, they run the risk o being sued by their clients, over and abo the loss of their prestige as careful an vigilant pleaders. Their argument brief is that being pleaders they are officers o the Court, and should in consequence entitled to all the concessions and priv leges which the officers sitting on the offi al benches do enjoy, and particularly the privilege of having their work in t Courts of law postponed as of right to su days after the session as would suit t convenience of the Courts. They furth urge that as under the Legal Practitioner Act the mere filing of the Vakalatnan gives rise to certain legal responsibiliti their absence exposes them not only suits being instituted against them their clients, but even to their Sanads bei suspended or cancelled by the High Cou for neglect of their duties as pleade Every one will readily agree that there a good deal of truth and force in th arguments; and unless the Governme with the co-operation of the High Co run to the help of the pleader-members the Council, it is extremely likely that t work therein will ultimately greatly s fer.

A Strange Procedure

Moreover, the procedure followed up-t now by the Government is such unnecessarily to complicate the positi The procedure adopted is this, namely, t Governor merely announces the date a time of the session of the Council, but do not announce as to how long it will la It is only after the Council meets that announces the number of days which t allotted for non-official business. But announcement is made about the da assigned for the official business. In tru it is a very queer procedure that is bei followed, the result whereof is that a me ber does not know and cannot even gu whether the session will last for a week a fortnight or a month, and, consequent has hardly any data before him to a range about his private and professio work. It is hoped that the Governme will come to realise the great hardship which the members are put, and will c vise some means of removing it. The c of the official members stands on an e tirely different footing. It is the same

(Continued on page 9.)

SIR R. BHANDARKAR DEAD.

GREATEST SANSKRIT SCHOLAR OF AGE.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMER.

POONA, Aug. 24.

Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, the Oriental Scholar, died here peacefully at 1 p. m.—A. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Sir Ramkrisuna Bhandarkar was born on the 6th of July 1834. He was educated at Ratnagiri in the Government English School and later at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. He took his B. A. degree at the early age of eighteen and the very next year won the M. A. degree. He was a Dakshina fellow in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and the Deccan College, Poona, from 1859 to 1864. From that year to 1869 he acted as Head Master in the High School first at Hyderabad, Sind and then at Ratnagiri. From 1869 to 1881 he acted as Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. Shortly after he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages, Corresponding member of the German and American Oriental Societies, member of the Asiatic Society of Italy and the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburgh. It is noteworthy that though a senior professor he was not appointed permanently to the post of Principal of the College when it fell vacant and his claims were passed over merely because he was an Indian.

A GREAT ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.

Late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar (on the 6th July 1917, the foundation day of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.)

On the death of Justice Telang he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. He was nominated to the membership of Viceroy's Legislative Council in connection with Lord Curzon's Educational Reforms in 1903. He was one of the few Indians who supported the Universities Bill and in consequence earned not a little unpopularity at the time. From 1904 to 1909 he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He obtained his title C. I. E. in 1889, and K. C. I. E. in 1911.

He was recognised as the greatest Sanskrit Scholar of his age, and the first Indian to inaugurate Oriental research on modern scientific lines. His greatest work is the early History of the Deccan with special reference to the Sanskrit and the derived languages in the South. He has also written a scholarly article on Vaishnavism, Saivism and minor religious systems in the Encyclopoedia of Indo-Aryan Research. He has edited Bhavabhuti's Malati Madhava and has written six reports on Sanskrit Mss., and a number of philological and antiquarian articles and essays in the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society and other learned societies. It was also he who introduced the modern method of studying Sanskrit in schools in Southern India by writing his famous elementary text books which are still most popular in schools.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMER.

He was as great a social and religious reformer as he was an Oriental scholar. Though he had a profound veneration for the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Shastras of which he had made a deep study, he looked at religion with the eye of a rationalist and boldly discountenanced the latter day customs like early marriage that have fastened themselves upon Hinduism. He was one of the first in the Deccan to espouse the Bramho Samaj movement inaugurated in Bengal by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. As there were some slight differences between his views and those of his adherents here on the one hand and the Samajist in Bengal on the other, he and his adherents founded in Bombay the Prarthana Samaj. This Samaj, very unpopular at first among the orthodox attracted some able Hindus chief among whom was the late Sir Naraven Chandravarkar who openly acknowledged Dr. Bhandarkar as his Master in social and religious reform. Soon the Prarthana Samaj was accepted by the Bombay Public as a settled fact. Dr. Bhandarkar's Sunday sermons at the Prarthana Samaj drew large and representative audiences who soon learned to listen to him respectfully and also attentively. The sermons were learned, critical when necessary but full of devotion and fervour, and to this day such of them as are printed and published are read with admiration. In matters religious and social he knew no compromise. What he felt he spoke out, and what he spoke he acted. This boldness in his acts as well as in his utterances subjected him to much opprobrium especially at Poona. But he did not retaliate. He just acted up to his deepest convictions and stopped there. If he carried on any controversy, it was to enlighten, never to spite any one. Time, however, revealed to his countrymen especially of Maharashtra, his true greatness. When in his advancing years he made Poona his residence, he was deeply venerated by the very city that had opposed him as a modern Rishi, so compelling was his profound scholarship and his deep piety which was above creeds.

BHANDARKAR INSTITUTE.

On his 80th birthday in 1917 the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute was inaugurated at Poona at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon who became its first President. Sir Ramkrishna has already bequeathed to the Inititute his valuable private library of Oriental books. He presided in 1919 over the First Oriental Conference held under the ausnices of the Institute. He saw with legitimate pride the growth, under his fostering care, of his dear Institute which is now the em-

(Continued on page 9).

"OUR LADS"

LABOUR RELIANCE ON ARMY AND NAVY

PREPARATIONS FOR COMING STRUGGLE.

LONDON, August 23.

Prophesying that next May workers will be confronted with a great struggle, the miners' leader Mr. Cook in a speech at Mansfield declared that they were going to prepare machinery to get up a fund in London to buy food so that when the struggle came they might have food distributed to the homes of the people.

After referring to the Coal Commission as "packed," Mr. Cook warned the Government not to tempt the Army and Navy too much. "They are our lads; we will capture them by having them controlled by the Labour Government."—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEBT.

CAILLAUX'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 23.

Paris.—Mr. Caillaux departed at midday to-day for London for debt discussions without revealing a hint as to what proposals he intended to make though he told the journalists if gentleman's offer meant one which could be fulfilled such an offer he would make. He emphasised his confidence in the spirit of fairness of Britain and said he would be inspired by the determination to hold up France's traditional reputation for honesty. While bearing in mind the past and the rights derived from that past he would enter negotiations from the standpoint of permanent friendship.—Reuter.

NO PICKETS IN EAST INDIA DOCKS.

LONDON, August 23.

All is quiet and there are no pickets in the East India Docks. This evening the "Grantully Castle" which was hitherto delayed sailed with a full crew.

At a Communist meeting at Beckton Road a member of the Strike Committee prophesied that there will be a great national strike to-morrow and that the seamen will not only insist on no reduction in wages but also that the shipowners must concede their demand for forty-eight hours week before the resumption of work. The dock officials, on the other hand, report that men are coming forward and signing on ships as required.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' STRIKE FIZZLES OUT.

LONDON, August 23.

It is confidently asserted that the dockers' strike has fizzled out. As regards the East India Dock, the pickets have almost disappeared. The Orient liner "Orvieto" sailed from Gravesend this morning.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH GOVT'S. ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, August 23.

Paris.—The Government's energetic action against the Communists continues unabated. Yesterday two British, two Spanish and five Bulgarian Communists were expelled. The "Echo de Paris" says that an official of the Soviet Embassy and also the son of a member of the Russian Trade delegation were among those arrested at a meeting of the Georgian communists held on the 21st August and that both were released on the intervention of the Soviet Embassy.—Reuter.

SOLEMN SCENES AT EXECUTION.

LONDON, August 23.

Cairo.—Officials and representatives of the press were the only witnesses to the hanging of the murderers of the late Sirdar, which was carried out in the prison adjoining the police headquarters. A solemn and silent crowd gathered outside and watched through the gateway successive hoistings of a black flag as each man paid his last penalty but as a precautionary measure the police kept the crowd moving. Most of the doomed men went calmly to the scaffold, one chanting the Koran, another shouting "Long Live Zaghlul" but Dr. Shafik Mansur struggled and shouted and tried to shake off the noose while Ragheb Hassen had to be supported. By quarter past eleven all was over and the crowd quickly disappeared. The bodies were later handed over to the relatives who had been allowed to visit the condemned men before their removal from the prison yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN AND ZIONIST ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, August 23.

Vienna.—Justifying the attitude of the Zionist administration in its relations with the British Government, Weizmann, at the Zionist Congress disagreed with the previous speaker's demand that so-called mechanical pressure should be exerted to compel Britain to pursue a more pro-Jewish policy in Palestine. Weizmann was of the opinion that biological pressure through conditions created by the Jewish [illegible] in Palestine like the increase of population and investments of capital would be more successful. He insisted that the key to the situation lay absolutely in sincere co-operation of the Arabs and declared that Britain would not alienate the Arab population in favour of the Jews.—Reuter.

MR. PATEL PRESIDES.

ASSURANCES OF GOODWILL.

GANDHIJI'S CONGRATULATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Patel, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Rangachariar, all eulogised Sir Frederick Whyte in eloquent terms and dwelt on the fairness impartiality, courtesy and tact with which he filled his great office. Constant cheers greeted these speeches.

Sir Frederick Whyte, replying, made a feeling speech expressing the pride with which he filled the chair, watched the growth of the Assembly, and catch the imagination of India. He thanked all sections in the House for their unfailing co-operation, kind treatment and cheerful acceptance of his rulings. He bade good-bye to the Assembly and India with deep regret.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. PATEL.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel then took the Chair and received warm congratulations and promises of support from Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Henry Stanyon on behalf of the respective sections.

Mr. Patel, acknowledging the congratulations, thanked the Assembly for the honour paid to him. He said that he knew the difficulty of the post, but he had accepted it in the interests of his country. He was no longer a Swarajist but belonged to all parties and promised to carry on his high office with impartiality and, if necessary, meet the Viceroy ten times a day. (Applause).

The introduction of the President of the Legislative Assembly which lasted two hours to-day was the occasion for a series of farewell speeches to Sir Frederick Whyte and chorus of congratulations to the Hon. Mr. Patel. The Governor General's message approving of the election of Mr. Patel as President wasa fitting prelude to the introduction ceremony which was commenced by Sir Frederick Whyte himself offering to his successor in his own inimible style a most cordial welcome with every word carefully chosen. The retiring President hinted that relations between the Chair and the Assembly are one of the most important features in the Indian Constitution and it lies in successful co-operation between the President and all his colleagues to answer some of the most difficult questions entailed in future progress of India. Appropriately enough, Mr. Patel was the first to pay an eloquent tribute to the retiring President, but the Swarajist in him could scarcely be concealed for while speaking of the Assembly he described it as being peculiarly constituted inasmuch as the elected majority had no control over the irresponsible Executive. Nonetheless, the distinction, impartiality and courtesy and fairness with which Sir Frederick conducted the proceedings during last four years and more found an eloquent tribute from Mr. Patel, but in the exuberance of his appreciation of Sir Frederick's creation of conventions and traditions Mr. Patel erred by making two misstatements, namely, that it was Sir Frederick who allowed the practice of the annual Finance Bill to be introduced in the Assembly although the Government of India Act does not require Government to bring before the Legislature any such measure and that it was he who allowed the discussion of the amendments to the Finance Bill proposing even additional taxation. Otherwise Mr Patel's speech was splendid performance, worthy of, first elected President in honour of a retiring President who has, in words of Sir Alexander Muddiman, guided the footsteps of the Assembly during the momentous years of its career the Home Members' appreciation was from a constitutional position as well and he declared that Sir Frederick had shown that to lead is better than to drive and that the gift of honour is never more helpful than in the exercise of the President's difficult task. Pandit Motilal was also full of deserved praise to the retiring President and Mr. Jinnah's performance was the climax of generosity in language. The non-official European spokesman was found in Sir Darcy Lindsay, who described Sir Frederick as the guide, philosopher and friend while Mr. Rangachariar the Deputy President concluded the thanks-giving ceremony by pointing out that "even those who came to curse remained to bless the Assembly." Sir Frederick, who was visibly moved gave expression to the excellent sentiments reminscent of observations contained in his after the dinner, speech at Cecil Hotel on Saturday night. Then Sir Frederick warmly shook hands with all members and retiring into his room took off his gown while he gave his wig to Mr. Patel. Mr. Patel put on the wig and robed himself in a gown of black Swadeshi silk which, I hear is a gift of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, while his long coat of Kashmere cloth is a gift of the leader of the Swaraj Party. Dressed in this manner Mr. Patel more venerable looking than what he already is, was ushered in by the Marshall of the Assembly amidst applause of all section. Welcome speeches were then the order of the day.

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED.

Sir Alexander Muddiman as the Leader of the House conveyed to Mr. Patel goodwishes of the Assembly. Pandit Motilal Nehru who made Mr. Patel the President advised his erstwhile deputy-leader to maintain the highest standard set up by Sir Frederick Whyte, Mr. Jinnah moderated the unconditional co-operation of his entire Independent Party by a gentle warning that Mr. Patel is now on his trial and by way of quoting from some book admonished the President not to contribute to the Swaraj Party funds and asked him to detach himself from his political adherents. These sentiments found further expression in Sir Henry Stanyon who assuming somewhat dictatorial powers asked Mr. Patel to consider himself as judge and to zealously maintain the traditions set up by Sir Frederick Whyte. Further promise of goodwill came ungrudingly from Mr. Patel's opponent of a few days ago, and now the staunch Deputy President, who assured the President of his hearty co-operation. Mr. Patel's thanks were genuine and appropriately expressed by accepting the Presidentship. He said he wanted to prove to the world that if the Swarajists could destroy they could also construct, but as fears had been expressed about him whether he would co-operate with the Viceroy and Officials he promised that if his duties required interviews with the Viceroy, even ten times a day he would seek interviews as many times and he would consult the officials freely whenever necessity arose. "I now belong to no party. I belong to all parties and I trust Pandit Motilal will absolve me from the obligations of his party." said Mr. Patel amidst loud laughter. Pandit Motilal, accordingly arranged an emergent meeting of the Swarai Party which by accepting the formal resignation of Mr. Patel made him a free man. In his place Mr. N. C. Kelkar was elected Deputy Leader, while Mr. Shanmukham Chetty who was the chief whip of the Independent Party and who has now joined the Samaj Party was elected the Chief Whip of the Swarai Party. The promise of co-operation which Mr. Patel received in the Chamber found a fitting climax when, as he went out of the Chamber, he received a telegram, Mr. Gandhi offering him congratulations on his election as President of the Assembly.

SPLENDID PRESIDENT.

TRIBUTES TO SIR F. WHYTE.

SIMLA, August 24

It was in the words of Sir Alexander Muddiman "an historic session" when the Assembly met to-day to perform the dual task of regretfully bidding farewell to its retiring President after paying a glowing tribute to his services and delightfully welcoming his successor to his new responsibilities and wishing him every success in their discharge by the co-operation of all sections of the House. A large crowd of visitors had been attracted by the occasion There were Lady Whyte, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President of the Council of State, Mr. Abdul Qadir, President of the Puniab Council in the disinguished visitors boxes. Sir Muhamed and Lady Shafi, Mrs Naidu and Mr. N. N. Wadia were in the visitors' galleries.

Sir Frederick Whyte entered the Chamber at eleven o'clock. After Sir Willoughby Carey had been sworn in the President announced, all standing, the Governor-General's message announcing his approval of Mr. Patel's election as President. The message was received with loud applause by all the sides of the House.

WELCOME TO MR. PATEL.

Sir Frederick Whyte in welcoming the Hon Mr. V. J. Patel to the Chair said:—

"The message which I have just read from the Governor-General authorises you now to take my place in this Chamber. You have been long enough in this Chamber to know that the Chair has both great opportunities and great obligations and you have already practised the business of chairmanship in another place in such a manner as to justify us in the expectation that the hand which was so well practised in the management of public business in the Bombay Corporation will not lose its cunningness in this greater body. I take a personal pleasure in welcoming you to this chair and should like to bespeak for you the same consideration and co-operation from all quarters of this House, which I have never failed to receive. The relations between the chair and the Legislative Assembly are one of the most important features in the Indian constitution and it lies in the successful co-operation between the President and all his colleagues to answer some of the difficult questions entailed in the future progress of India. I commend my successor the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to every member of this House and I bespeak for him that co-operation and cordial regard which it has been my great privilege to enjoy. (Loud applause.)

One further thing I will bespeak for him and that is the same unfailing assistance given at times when assistance was perhaps not easy to give by the officers of this Chamber upon whom, though the members did not always realise it a very heavy duty falls. Mr. Secretary and his assistance, you will find very essential to your comfort and to your welfare and I am quite sure that if I make my appeal as I do now they will accord to you the same assistance and co-operation which I have received. Mr. President, it is a matter of pride and pleasure to me to invite you to take this chair. (Loud applause.)

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Patel responding said: 'Sir, I rise to thank you most sincerely for the welcome you have extended to me on this occasion. I do not think it is proper for me at this stage to make any reply to the speeches that will hereafter be made after I take the chair. At present what I am concerned with is to express in my behalf and, if I may be allowed to say so, on behalf of every member of this House both officials and non-officials, members of every section and of every party, our high and cordial appreciation of the excellent work you have done during the last four years. (Loud and continued applause.) Sir, you have been called upon to take office at a very difficult time. You were called upon to guide the deliberations of the peculiarly constituted Assembly, an Assembly in which we have got a majority of elected members who could not control and have no power to control the Executive and therefore the traditions and conventions of the great popular assembly, namely of the House of Commons could not be possibly applied under all conceivable circumstances. Therefore, your task was much more difficult. You had to adjust those conventions and traditions to circumstances of this peculiarly constituted Assembly. It will be a matter of satisfaction to you that from every section of this House you will have congratulation for the work you have done. The position that you occupied hitherto was the position given to you by His Excellency the Governor-General and the position which your successor will occupy will be a position accorded to him by the elected and nominated members of this Assembly, namely, of the whole House. In spite of the fact that you were nominated President it is pleasing to note that you have sufficiently satisfied His Excellency the Governor-General and the members of the Governor-General's-in-Council and also the elected representatives of the people. (Loud applause). You have created precedents and established conventions and it will be the duty of your successor to be guided by those conventions and precedents. Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me at this stage to detain the House any longer but you will permit me to mention one or two conventions you have created. I mention this particularly because when I read them up they appealed to me. In the first three years of this Assembly I was not a member and therefore those who were in this Assembly at that time will be able to speak with authority on your work. So far as I am concerned, I was reading the proceedings of the first Assembly with the keenest interest although I had boycotted it (Loud laughter). I was interested in this Assembly because I was a member of the old Imperial Legislative Council and I had not given up that interest. Therefore, when I in the first year of your office was reading those proceedings I was pleased to find that you, sir, allowed the practice of annual Finance Bill to be introduced in this Assembly although the Government of India Act does not require the Government to bring before this legislature any such measure It was you and I sincerely believe it was you who persuaded such a measure to be introduced.

Secondly when the Finance Bill was under discussion you allowed certain amendments to it involving or suggesting additional and new taxation. That was, to my mind, a great step forward. It has been generally said that proposals for new means must always emanate from the Crown. But

(Continued on next page.)

EXCISE DUTY NOT TO GO.

PROTECTION TO BE REFERRED TO TARIFF BOARD.

QUESTION OF ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

VICEROY'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

A Telephone message from Simla says:—

The Viceroy, replying to the Mill-owners' deputation, said that Government were considering whether the question of Protection be referred to the Tariff Board to find out what modifications were required in duties on import generally or on imports from particular countries. He asked for the Mill-owners' opinion on the suggestion.

Cotton excise duty could not be abolished immediately for financial considerations. They must wait till the next budget to reconsider the situation.

As regarded Anti-dumping legislation if the mill-owners provided him with facts the Viceroy would get the matter examined immediately.

Mr. N. N. Wadia expressed disappointment at the reply.—A. P.

INDIAN ART.

THREAT TO ITS FUTURE.

A SECRET OFFICIAL SCHEME.

HUGE WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Proposals for the "Improvement of Indian Arts and Crafts" by Lieutenant de La Coze were received from England in 1920. They were followed by various suggestions for the desired improvement. These gradually came to be known by the general name of the Prize of Delhi proposals. In 1922 the Government of Bombay addressed the Government of India on the same subject. The Government of India received also a memorandum, in the same year, in 1922, "put up" by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the architect of New Delhi, immediately followed by a scheme from the same quarter. But these facts were, curiously enough, not revealed even when two years after the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna moved a resolution in the Council of State for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts. Sir George Lloyd, not long after, once again placed proposals for the encouragement of Indian Art before a conference on Indian art at Wembley. The Government of India appeared to be unaware also of the Conference. It was only during the sessions of the Council of State in January, 1925, that the Government of India reluctantly informed the public for the first time about the existence only of the scheme by the architects and engineer of New Delhi. The information thus revealed aroused wide-spread indignation and matters were brought to a head when dissatisfied with the continued irresponsive attitude of the Government the public meeting on Bombay, one of many held for the disapproval of the architect's scheme, held some months back entrusted the Prize of Delhi Committee with the task of placing definite proposals for the encouragement to Indian art in a scheme in consonance with popular requirements. That scheme has already been before the public. The scheme that has been hitherto kept as a secret by the Government of India is published below. It is eloquent of the procedure which allows the irresponsible autocrats at Simla the chance not only to squander away lacs but to jeopardise the future of Indian art and crafts. The fact that the Government of India have during the discussions in the Legislature avoided hitherto all reference to the Scheme placed before them by the Government of Bombay and the fact that the Government of Bombay have been offered no chance for suggestions in regard to the scheme which has been evidently kept secret from them does not lessen public suspicions. A glance at the secret scheme below is enough to show how perfectly justified are those suspicions.

III

MEMORANDUM.

Subject.—Scheme for the establishment of a Studio at Delhi.

The New Capital Committee have from time to time considered the question of the decoration of the central buildings in the New Capital. From the initiation of the project up to the present time, it has been accepted that the decoration pure and simple should be taken in hand after the buildings were finished and occupied, and carried out as funds became available. The result of this policy is, at the present time, that there is no money for decoration. It was, however thought necessary to consider how some suitable person or persons to whom the work could be entrusted, could be obtained. With this object in view, Sir Edwin Lutyens put up a memorandum in March, 1922 (copy attached), making definite proposals for a studio for painting etc., and at the same time Mr. Baker put up a memorandum on craftsmanship (copy attached).

The New Capital Committee accepted the principles expressed by Sir E. Lutyens, and decided that Sir E. Lutyens, Mr. Baker and Mr. Keeling be asked to draw up a detailed scheme in consultation, if possible with Sir John Marshall for the consideration of the Committee.

On the 27th March, 1922 the report which was asked for was submitted to the Committee (copy attached). The Committee, having expert financial advice, resolved that, (a) they considered the cost was not a correct charge against the New Capital Project and that moreover there was no provision for it in the Project Estimate, and a supplemental estimate, would therefore, be necessary to meet it. (b) That in view of these opinions, the proposal be transferred to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for consideration.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S RESOLUTION

In March 1924, a debate took place in the Council of State on a resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna. The result of this debate was the acceptance of the following Resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that if, and when the work of mural paintings in the buildings at Raisina, including the Government House and Secretariat, is taken in hand the same be entrusted to Indian artists if the requisite talent can be found in India and that Government should consider the possibility of utilising the services of art students selected from the Schools of Art already existing in India."

It is roughly estimated that the Architect's Complete decorative scheme will cost about Rs. 48,32,000 (schedule attached.)

Before any of this money is expended it will be necessary not only to start a studio but for it to have been in operation until the required person or persons are discovered. A vote for the initial outlay and an annual vote for recurring charges will be necessary. This must be followed by an estimate and a vote for the actual decorative work to be undertaken.

In some of the discussions in the Council of State there has been a tendency to assume that the decorations of these buildings can be carried out independently of the Architect's approval and general direction. The probable reason for this is the failure to appreciate the fact that the Architects are themselves artists and so long as they are definitely connected with the work can no more agree to the selection of any outside person whose scheme does not meet with their approval, than can a portrait painter agree to any other portrait painter coming along and putting in a nose or other feature in the portrait in which he himself is engaged.

It ought to be borne in mind that the Studio might function for some time before any one individual or individuals capable of doing the work contemplated, are found. On the other hand, it is possible that in the first year or two, one or more persons might be found, who are perfectly capable of being entrusted with the schemes contemplated.

CENTRAL INSTITUTION OF ART.

The question came up again in the Council of State on the 28th January, 1925, when a Resolution was passed to the following effect:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he should at an early date consider the advisability of formulating a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian art students engaged in painting, sculpture, architecture and the artistic crafts, and of establishing a central institution where the scholarship holders and prize-men may continue their work for a period of three or four years."

When the resolution was under discussion the Secretary in the Department of Industries and Labour undertook to lay the scheme for the establishment of a studio at Delhi before the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Department of Industries and Labour, and to seek their advice what further steps should be taken.

NEW DELHI.

Memo From E. L. Lutyens.

The Estimates do not, I understand, contain any provision for the training of sculptors, Painters and craftsmen of other trades, reason of this being that it was originally decided to postpone the consideration of painting, sculpture etc., until the completion of the Central Buildings was within sight.

The completion of these buildings may now be said to be in sight.

Masons come into the Stone yard and after a time leave, having raised their value in the labour market and we lose the benefit of their experience.

Men should be encouraged to stay on and train towards a higher standard.

It might be considered as a quetsion Educational importance to India as a whole by which New Delhi in particular would benefit.

What is required is a system of apprentica scholarships, for all trades whereby the most promising men remain on these great works and acquire mastership in their crafts,

No provision has been made in the Works Estimate for this, and I plead that the Government of India, should make provision for such encouragement from some new fund head.

After Masons, Painters and Sculptors would be the readiest crafts to start with. Scholarships might be started at Delhi for 3 Painters and 2 sculptors and the men brought in until they amounted to 15 men, when 5 would be enrolled and 5 retire each year, leaving the scholarships permanently at 15.

i.e. 9 Painters and 6 Sculptors.

The art Schools of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, etc., would be encouraged to train and provide the scholars, but scholarships would not be limited to men that came through schools of art, but by their proficiency along definite tests.

That each year a Visitor or Visitors from the ranks of the most distinguished painters etc., should be invited to Delhi to work with the scholars at definite problems and to train the men by their example and experiment on ever varying and always practical jobs, which the building of the New City provides; more like the Medical School

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MR. PATEL PRESIDES.

(Continued from previous page.)

you sir gave a liberal interpretation to the rules and allowed certain proposals by way of amendments suggesting new and additional taxation. That was a very great advance and I was so pleased with it that I was half inclined to give up non-co-operation (laughter). I have always noticed that you have allowed amendments to resolutions which ordinarily other Presidents would not allow, (laughter). Amendments of a very substantial character and you have also allowed substantive propositions to take the place of resolutions by way of amendment. Lastly you have created a committee on public petitions. It was during your office that the standing orders were altered so as to enable this Assembly to appoint a committee to investigate into petitions. We know that that committee has not done much tangible work and I hope that in the course of time this institution will grow into a real institution to investigate into popular complaints. Sir, you have made a splendid President and by doing so you have made my task much more easy. I know I would be judged by the standard you have set up. But I shall strive my utmost to maintain that standard to carry on the traditions of this high office. (Loud applause).—A. P.

SIR A MUDDIMAN.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, speaking as the Leader of the House and the representative of the Government benches, said he could not let this historic occasion pass without comment. When he said historic it was with full comprehension of what such a phrase implied. He did not believe in using large words in small matters. This occasion was a landmark. It marked a definite period in the constitutional development provided for by the Government of India Act. It marked the termination of the period of office of the nominated President and the exercise by the Assembly for the first time, of the constitutional right of electing its own president. That right had been exercised and to-day they were losing the first president from the Chair.

Addressing the Chair, he said, "From the wealth of your Parliamentary knowledge, and your experience of the mother of Parliaments, you have guided the footsteps of this Assembly during the first four, the most momentous years of its career with a firm and kindly hand. You have laid, and, if I may say so, laid well and truly the foundation of our procedure. (Applause). On these foundations, succeeding Presidents will develop and in the end establish a magnificent super-structure. That you will exercise your rights of control with scrupulous impartiality and fairness was self-evident, but the manner of their exercise was of the greatest moment. You have shown that firmness does not mean discourtesy, that impartiality is not necessarily accompanied by harshness, that to lead is better than to drive, and that the gift of humour is never more helpful than in the exercise of your difficult ask. (Applause) You have shown us that it is the duty of the Chair to protect the minorities and how to secure the exercise of the rights of expression of opinions however unpopular they may be. You have prevented debate being abused for purposes which are foreign to its true spirit and you have commented the respect of every member of this house in the discharge of your great and difficult task." (Applause). The Home Member expressed the opinion that the President was laying down office after having fully fulfilled the hopes roused when he took it up and now he could put off his armour with the full consciousness of duty fully and nobly discharged. (Applause.) The speaker expressed on behalf of the Government benches regret that he was leaving them, and their best wishes and hopes for his future prosperity and success. He thought that after the President had left them, his spirit would, at times, return to the House, and watch over their debates with the interest he had always displayed in them and he hoped that the President would find that debates were conducted in an atmosphere similar to that which he had done so much to inculcate and to promote (Applause).

PT. M. NEHRU.

Pundit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Swaraj Party paid a tribute to the admirable manner in which the President had discharged his duties, and set up a very high standard for his successor to follow. He had discharged his duty with conspicuous ability, complete courtesy and fairness (applause) and when he said this he said all that could be said of any President of the Assembly. They had many memories both pleasant and unpleasant. It was in the nature of things that in a House of 140 members there must occasionally arise difference of opinion about the procedure followed or about certain rulings of the Chair, but he could assure them that behind these there was invariably a feeling of good will on both sides. (Applause). Their duty to-day was both pleasant and unpleasant, the latter because of their regret at the President's departure and the former because of their sincere appreciation of the President's work.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said the moment had arrived to part. The Joint Parliamentary Committee had laid down that the first President should have experience of the House of Commons, or its procedure, precedents and conventions, he should be the guide and adviser of Provincial Presidents and be chosen with a view to influence the whole history of Parliamentary procedure in India. The late Mr. Montagu chose the first President from his experience of the House of Commons. The speaker expressed the opinion that the President had displayed sound sense of justice, great presence of mind, power to arrive at quick decisions and always the best intention to guide them in an impartial manner (applause). The severity of the President's detachment from every individual member and yet conspicuous attachment to the House and sympathy for all under his control stood to compare with his work behind the scenes were severity was no longer seen. There he was genial, kind, affectionate, ready to help and extend uniform courtesy to every member of the House (applause). "Sir, your work has been most fascinating. I have watched legislative Chambers in other parts of the world and I say with sincerity and not because you are going away—I am no longer afraid of you—(laughter), that you would have presided with credit over any parliament in any part of the world (applause). But your work there would not have been so fascinating. There you would have had procedure, convention and precedent already established. Here you were called upon to create precedents, to establish conventions and your name as the first President of the Legislature must grow to its full stature in the history of India and we shall be proud of it."

SIR DARCY LINDSAY.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said as he had been a member of the Assembly ever since its birth, he had been asked by his European colleagues to speak on their behalf. When the first Assembly met they were strangers but after the first session they parted as a happy family looking forward to meeting again in Simla. In debate we might put forth different views but when they went into the lobby they were good friends. "In the heat of debate we do not always mean what we say." (Laughter). Continuing he said, "We are more than sorry to lose you our guide, philosopher and friend and also our Guru." (Applause).

MR. T. RANGACHARIAR.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachari, Deputy President, said Sir Frederick Whyte had rendered the task of his successors and task so difficult to follow, very easy. "That this first experiment in this country has succeeded is in no small measure due to your firm and yet gentle handling and to the ability you displayed and to the great knowledge of rulings you brought with you and to your abiding interest in the true interest of India. You did not take narrow view of the capacity of my countrymen, and you set a good example before the official benches. Now a great patriot is succeeding you. We are proud of you. You have set your mark and you have made the whole world take an abiding interest in our proceedings."

SIR FREDERICK'S REPLY.

Sir Frederick Whyte said the farewell speeches were the climax of the generosity and kind treatment he had received during the past five years. The work of the Chair had absorbing interest and he found it congenial though at times it was also difficult. The tenure of the Chair had been its own reward. "I shall miss the Assembly for in these five years I have grown greatly attached to it and have watched with pride how the country has gradually realized its importance and how slowly but surely it has laid its hold upon two imagination of India." Those who co-operated in this achievement were entitled to the praise of their fellow countrymen and to a feeling of elation and pride. "We have only to look back to the stormy days when the Assembly was brought into being as one of the principal instruments of the new order and well indeed do I remember those days to realize how slender was the thread by which the life of India's constitution hung five or six years ago." In saying this Sir Frederick assured he was not breaking the unwritten but inviolable rule that the Chair knows no politics. (Applause). It was only as a reminiscence, not perhaps without its lesson, that he recalled the clouds in the sky overhead at the time when he first took office. Edmund Burke one of the greatest Parliamentarians and political writers told his constituents while entering Parliament for the first time hundred and fifty-one years ago that while he must live in the closest union with his constituency and prefer their interests to his own, he should not sacrifice his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment and his enlightened conscience to his constituents or to any man or set of living men. "Your representative owes you not his industry only but his judgment and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion." Sir Frederick said if this was the pattern of conduct for a member, how much more was it a line of behaviour for the President? It was an ideal seldom reached by the Chair and he quoted it knowing that he did not survive the test but in the sure conviction that only by holding an almost unattainable ideal could the President hope to win and retain the confidence of those over whom he presided. He thanked the members for their unfailing co-operation and for the cheerful acceptance of the rulings which, sometimes, must have nipped a cherished hope in the bud and for their forbearance in those moments when the human failings of the Chair must have been all too evident. (Loud and prolonged applause).

(Message incomplete.)

MR. PATEL'S ROBE.

MADE OF PURE KHADDAR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Further enquiries regarding the voting of the presidential election go to show that the small margin between Mr. Patel and Mr. Rangachariar has only resulted out of exceptional circumstances and that in reality Mr. Patel obtained almost the wholesale support of all the elected representatives of the people. In the first place it was a deplorable parenthesis and it is a matter for which the Swarajya Party will have to take stdoug action with a view to prevent a recurrence of such things that nine Swarajists were not present at the Assembly to record their votes though one or two had legitimate grounds to absent themselves. Still many of those absent ought and could easily have arranged to be in Simla on this most important occasion for the discharge of their duties to their constituencies. Their presence would have placed the voting on the election beyond the anxieties, which Mr. Patel's supporters had to undergo prior to the election.

Mr. Rangachariar's 56 votes may be easily analysed to consist of 25 official vote; twelve of the nominated votes, nine European general and commercial votes and only ten votes of the Indian elected members. Of these ten, four can easily be identified as those of the representatives of definite pro-Government proclivities and in fact it is of the elected members belonging to the Independent Party. Most of those may be further surmised to be Mr. Jinnah and some of his personal adherents who apparently voted for Mr Rangachari as a favour though at the Party meeting they would not have him.

The introduction of the President will take place to-day. Elaborate ceremonials had been arranged in anticipation perhaps of victory for the Govednment candidate. The ceremonial, however, was considerably cut short at Mr. Patel's instance by the Legislative Department and on the whole will now be far simple.

The presidential robe to be worn by Mr. Patel has been a matter of some difficulty for the officers as well as for Mr. Patel himself. It is understood that the retiring president offered Mr. Patel his gown and wig for his use on these occasions but that Mr. Patel declined the gown and expressed the wish not to wear a wig. The matter was discussed informally with the leaders and it was felt that Mr. Patel, as the representative of all parties in the Assembly, could conform as far as possible to the conventions and forms now in use; and it was eventually settled with Mr. Patel's acquiescence, that Mr. Patel should wear a khadder gown to be made urgently and so far as the wig was concerned, as it was not made either of cloth, wool or silk, it may be worn without violence to Mr. Patel's cherished principle. The obtaining of genuine khadder in Simla has been a matter of great difficulty. But the necessary stuff has been secured and the ceremonial of to-day will be duly completed. The question however, of the continuance and the maintenance of this form of presidential robe or of adopting of a state dress more in consonance with national traditions and habits is, however, under consideration among the Swarajists and it is expected that early steps will be taken to make suitable alterations in this respect.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

It is understood that a meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party will be held in Patna at 3 p.m. on the 23rd September to revise the constitution and rules of the Party and that due notice of the time and place will be given in due course. It is also understood that the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party will also meet in the morning of the same day at Patna.

BOMBARDMENT OF MADINA.

HEART-RENDING NEWS.

MUSLIMS EXCITED.

Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow wires under date August 24th:—

To-day's news of the bombardment at Madina of the great mosque containing the Holy Prophet's tomb and of the destruction of the mosque of Hazrat Hamza is heart-rending. It is sure to cause disquiet in the mind of every true Muslim against the Nejdis. We appeal to all Muslims whether Sunnies or Shias, princes or peasants, to denounce all such acts of savagery and vandalism and to adopt unitedly such measures as would stop these inhumans acts.

TO-DAY'S MUSLIMS' PROCESSION.

On hearing of the attack over Medina by Wahabees, Bombay Muslims' feeling was severely excited against Ibn Saud's reported barbarous action. Therefore the Muslims have resolved to protest strongly by gathering to-day near Jakeria Masjid at 2 o'clock (B. T.) in the afternoon and go in a procession from there through Masjid Bunder Road, Khoja Mahollla, Tandel Street, Khadak, Jakeria Masjid Road, Kambekar Street, Memonwada Road, Pydhonie, Bhendi Bazar, J. J. Hospital, Two Tanks, Jambli Mahollla, Kolsa Mahollla, Nagdevi Street, Rangari Mahollla, to Masjid.

The procession will reach Juma Masjid about Maghrib prayers' time (about 6 o'clock (B. T.)). After offering the Maghrib prayers the Muslims will perform "Dua" to save Medina from Ibn Saud's reported treacherous and barbarous action.

LAST PILGRIM SHIP ARRIVES IN KARACHI.

A TRIBUTE TO IBN-E-SAUD.

Syed Jamaluddinshah, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Karachi wires under Saturday's date

S. S. "Alavi", the last pilgrim' steamer, arrived in the Karachi Harbour, with about 400 pilgrims on board, most of whom had visited Madinatunabi. Excepting a few persons, all pilgrims were unanimous in applauding Ibn-e-Saud for having maintained peace, order and security in the places where formerly had prevailed a reign of terror.

Some pilgrims who had gone to Madina have given written statements to the editor "Alwahid" the only Mussulman daily in Sind, to the effect that almost all who had gone to Madina were robbed of their effects and even stripped naked of all their clothes by Sharifian troops within Shariff Ali's territory.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S FAITH.

READY TO GO TO GALLOWS.

AHMEDABAD, August 24.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has arrived here along with Maulana Masood Ali after visiting several places in Gujarat. He has collected about Rs. 15,000/- for a boarding house to the Nadwa College of Lucknow. In an interview he said: "While going to visit Bardoli I was told about Lord Reading's speech. I told the brave audience of Bardoli that I have no faith in Readings and Birkenheads and expect nothing from England. They have nothing to give except carefully-worded smooth promises which lead to nothing. As far as I could read the mind of our chief Mahatma Gandhi I feel certain that whenever and wherever he starts next Bardoli Programme there will be no calling it back or postponement. We have got to win our liberty and pay the price. We must get ready for no tax and civil disobedience campaign on a large scale and I am now getting ready to march towards jail and gallows. Without this there is no chance of our getting the freedom that we need. I believe in no tax campaign and mass civil disobedience and feel that the country will respond if we earnestly start preparations. I am sure India will accept the challenge thrown in our face and once for all break the sword which dangles over our heads."

PATDI INCIDENT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali further said: "I saw yesterday Mr. Amratlal Sheth of 'Saurashtra' and our other brothers from Patdi. I have fully heard their side of the case also and I do not see any necessity for changing the statement I gave the press before. Two facts stand out very prominently: A Koli child has been done to death. The Khojas of Patdi were suspected of this foul crime on account of their superstitious beliefs. The police are investigating the case and we have to wait for the result. All Khojas and all Mussalmans, in fact everybody, would like the true culprit to be found and punished but what I object to is the ill-treatment of small minorities and their punishment without any proofs simply on suspicion. I can understand the feeling of ignorant, excited villager's but I wanted to guard against the law being taken in our hands on a mere suspicion against weak neighbours. The Khojas have assured me that they themselves are as anxious as anybody else to see the actual murderers found out and put a stop to the foul aspersions made against their whole community. We must await the result of the police enquiry and then I hope the Khoja community itself will make thorough enquiries and once for all prove that they and their faith have nothing to do with human sacrifice." A. P.

CHINESE DEMANDS.

NEGOTIATIONS TERMINATE ABRUPTLY

LONDON, August 23.

Hankow.—Negotiations between the British Consul-General and the Chinese Foreign Commissioner in respect of the co-operation of the Chinese Police in defence of the Concession came to an abrupt termination, the Consul-General withdrawing when the Chinese presented claims totalling 75,000 dollars as compensation to the victims of shootings.—Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The following was addressed by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, acting Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on the 22nd instant regarding the Mill Industry and the Excise Duty:

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg emphatically to protest against the personnel of the Currency Commission as being opposed to the earnest representations of this Chamber and the expressed wishes of the country as embodied in the Resolution of the Assembly on this subject which asked for an Indian Chairman and an Indian majority. The Committee are strongly of opinion that the Commission in no sense represents Indian interests in a manner and to an extent acceptable to the public and feel that the inquiry will not command public confidence.

BRITISH STEAMERS LYING IDLE AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, August 23.

Sydney.—Ten British steamers are lying here idle. Their crews total 2,000, of whom 1,600 are practically homeless. Remaining 1,000 are allowed to remain on board pending the settlement. It is believed that the local Seamen's Union is unable to assist them financially.

Melbourne.—Coloured crews of four British steamers, principally lascars, refused to attend the strike meeting.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN.

LONDON, August 23.

Melbourne.—In response to the request of Mr. Havelock Wilson on behalf of the British shipowners, Mr. Bruce has sent telegram urging the State Premier to protect the seamen desiring to carry out the agreed contracts. He expresses opinion that it is unthinkable to admit the principle that the Australians are entitled to dictate wages and conditions to any British industry and urges seamen to refuse to be tools of extremists whose action, he hopes, the Trade Unionists will condemn.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN ART.

(Continued from previous page.)

Rome where men have independence, as it is not possible at an Art School ch is run much narrower lines and where tor is limited by Masters who are neces- ly inferior in professional rank than e who acquired reputations in a world ia.

would stimulate the Arts throughout ia and it might discover for Delhi, men able of carrying out work on the Pub- Buildings which would be a credit to concerned and to India as a Common- lth.

Delhi.
March, 3rd, 1922.

EMORANDUM ON CRAFTSMANSHIP.

think it is quite time that something done to give effect to Lord Hardinge's ial conception with regard to the r arts and crafts which was embodied he Architect's agreement with the Gov- ment of India.

concur with the general principles of Edwin Lutyens' proposals, provided there reasonable chance that the Government India will pay for the services of the artists as visitors for a continuous od.

do not see that these proposals should necessarily incompatible with giving en- agement through the visiting artists to master or school of artists in India have shown special initiative, such as been shown in decorative painting by School of Art at Bombay.

ut I should go further, as I think it a ter of urgent importance in the in- st of our buildings that steps should be n to develop other crafts besides paint- and sculpture. There are many crafts India still alive, or if dormant, wait- only for a new life, such as a continu- market and the patronage of New hi could so well supply.

Many of these crafts might be harnessed the service of the new buildings. Of mediate importance is the craft of colour- tile making, as tiles have to be built the fabric of the buildings. They are ticularly wanted in the Legislative Build- , on account of the omission of all stone rk inside.

Our doors for another instance, might be mples of the craft of inlay in wood and stal in which India has always excelled. od carvers, as apart from sculptors, are o wanted for the work already in hand.

For the development and use of the crafts ere should in my opinion be either a visi- r, as proposed for painting and sculptures, a more permanent master-craftsman hose duty it would be not only to direct nd assist the selected scholar craftsmen, nt also to discover the best tudents, as the schollarship test ould be difficuly to apply in the selec- ion of craftsmen living away from the big owns.

May I suggest further that the provision f an outlet for the artistic aspirations of he artists and craftsmen of India such, as he great buildings of New Delhi now make ossible, is a matter of real political as well as artistic importance.

(Sd). HERBERT BAKER,

Report regarding scholarships and the rovision of a Studio for Painters, Sculp- ors and other Craftsmen.

In accordance with Resolution No. 189 .-C.-C., we submit the following scheme nd estimate of cost.

We consider that (a) Five apprentice cholarships should be established to the alue of Rs. 250/- per mensem in the first nstance, the total being ultimately brought p to number of fifteen. Five of the first cholars would retire and five others would e brought in after full knowledge of the cholars capacity had been attained, the eriods of the retention of a scholarship eing three ears on the average. (b) That ach scholarship would be held subject to he condition that the supervising authority hould be permitted to withdraw any scholarship for reasons of idleness, ineffi- ciency, or indiscipline. These scholarships hould be alotted to painters, sculptor musi- cians (masons) and other craftsmen. A start should be made by offering five scho- larships three of whom should be painters, one sculptor and one a mason.

2. Quarters may be required for scholars and may be put down a costing Rs. 15,000 each.

3. A studio will also be required for them to work in and the size of this studio might be put roughly at 25 feet by 300 feet. The cost of this would be about Rs. 75,000. The scholars would work on full sized models of what they might sub- sequently be required to paint or sculpt etc., and an annual provision of say Rs. 30,000 would be required for models materials and tools. This provision would have to be increased as the number of students increased. They should not be limited to men who have come through the schools of art but should be award- ed to individuals who have given evidence of proficiency on a definite test.

4. As art has no geographical boundary provision should be made for a visitor or visitors each year from the ranks of the most distinguished painters, sculptors, etc., who should be invited to work at definite problems at Delhi, so that the students could study the methods of their work and experiments. One such visitor each year might cost about £1,000 to £1,500.

5. There would have to be a Superinten- dent of the studio whose duties would be entirely administrative and disciplinary.

It is consiered that a suitable Superinten- dent might be found amongst the retired officers of Government. It would be neces- sary to provide him with free quarters and some remuneration in addition to his pen- sion. It is thought that it would not be necessary to build a house for him in the first instance, but that he should occupy one of the Government houses at Raisina free of rent, and receive a salary of Rs. 750 p.m. in addition to his pension.

6. The supervising authority should, it is considered be a council composed of Messrs Lutyens, Bakker, and a President who shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, with power to add to their number. It will be the duty of the Council to prescribe the test mentioned in paragraph 3 and to make such rules, and regulations as may from time to time appear to be advisable and to invite the visitors.

7. The cost of the scheme will be .

Indian Outlay.	
Quarters 15 x Rs. 15,000	Rs. 2,25,000
Studio Rs. 75,000	Rs. 75,000
	Rs. 3,00,000

of which Rs. 75,000 would be spent on quarters to begin with and Rs. 30,000 on the studio.

The ultimate recurring cost will be	
Scholars. 15 x 3,000	Rs. 45,000
Superintendent 1 x 9,000	Rs. 9,000
Visitor. 1 x 15,000	Rs. 15,000
Materials etc.. 16 x 6,000	Rs. 96,000
Total	Rs. 1,65,000

or Rs. 1,80,000. p. a. if 2 visitors come in any one year. 15,000

There must be two if sculpure and crafts- manship is not to be neglected.

Whilst in the first year the cost will be	
5 scholars at 3,000	Rs. 15,000
1 Superintendent at 9,000	Rs. 9,000
1 Visitor at 15,000	Rs. 15,000
Materials etc,	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 69,000

(Sd. Edwin Lutyens.

I sign this as a great step forward, but it does not embody my views of what is of immediate and essential importance as set forth in my memorandum of March 3rd 1922.

(Sd.) Herbert Baker.

Sd. H. T. Keeling.

Items Not Included in the Project Estimate For the Construction of the New Capital.

Particulars.	Amount (in lacs of of rupees.)

Sir E. L. LUTYEN'S DESIGN.

Government House.	Rs. Lakhs.
External Carving.	1.50
Internal Carving.	2.50
4 Bronze Horses.	1.50
Statuary. External Niches.	.20
Enrichments Cornices State Room etc.	.45
Silk Hangings State Drawing Rooms.	.75
Dead Tapestries Long State Drawing Room.	1.05
Further for Marble Jalis State Room	.50
Mural Paintings to state Rooms etc. say	15.00
Statuary.	2.25
Rs. Lakhs	25.70

Viceroy's Court etc.	
Sculpture Groups to four Long Water Basins	1.80
Pedestals and statues at end of Linchined way near Government House.	.45
Carved Figures (4) near steps by Guard Houses.	.50
Further provision on W. I. ornamental gates between Secretariats and Government House.	.80
Grilles North and South Avenues from Government House.	1.00
Total Rs. Lakhs	4.55

Great Place and Central Vista.	
Lion Heads to Fountain Basins.	.36
12 Centres of Fountain Great Place.	.75
4 Groups statuary on Sanchi Railing	.90
Carved lions sloping way up to Great Place	.30
Carving to West Ends of Waterway of Vista.	.50
Pedestals for Viceroy's statues Central Vista	3.60
Carving in same	1.00
R. Lakhs	7.41

Amount (in lacs. of rupees).

MR. BAKER'S DESIGN

Secretariats.	Rs. Lakhs.
Further Carving Charges	.70
4 Elephants in Great Stairs	.60
4 Couchant Animals Stairs	.30
2 Groups on pedestals Stairs	.10
8 Couchant Animals in Front Inaugural tone Chambers.	.60
Sundry work in Bronze, Roundels, Doors Emblems and other fittings	1.36
Painting and gilding	2.00
General Carving.	2.00
Statuary say	1.00
Rs. Lakhs.	8.66

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING.

Statuary etc. say	2.00
Rs Lakhs	2.00

ABSTRACT.

	Amount (in lacs. of rupees).
Government House	25.70
Viceroy's Court.	4.55
Great Place and Central Vista.	7.41
Secrtariats.	8.66
Legislative Buildings.	2.00
Rs. Lakhs.	48.32

TURKISH BATHS IN CITY.

With reference to Mr. Mohanlal Desai's proposition for a report about the lincens- ing of Turkish, Russian and other baths in the city, Bombay Presidency Women's Council have now passed a resolution giving their whole-hearted approval of the sug- gestion made in the proposition.

SIR P. BHANDARKAR DEAD.

(Continued from page 7).

bodiment of his life-long devotion and labours in the cause of Oriental research and which Government, Princes and millionaires and the general public are vying with one another to patronise. The Government of Bombay have transferred to the Institute the unique collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College to- gether with a maintenance grant of Rs. 30000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute the administra- tion of the Budget grant of Rs. 12.000 a year on account of publications. The Institute also receives a grant of Rs. 6,000 annually from the Chief of Aundh for the special purpose of editing the Mahabharata critically. Grants have also been pro- mised by the University of Bombay and the Governments of Burma and Mysore. Thanks to the munificent grant of Rs. 25.000 from the Tatas, the Persian manuscript Depart- ment has been opened. The Institute has started a journal called "Aannals of the Bhandarker Institute," published twice a year. The Institute and its Annals will be a fitting monument of the great Orienta- list that has just passed away.

THE "MAHABHARATA."

It was this institute which, in November, 1919, arranged for the holding of the first Oriental Conference, which proved quite successful. There was a time when the differences of opinion among certain scho- lars who had much to do with the working of the Institute had reached such an acute stage that the prospect appeared to be quite gloomy. But, fortunately, the gloom has now almost disappeared and a welcome sign of the healthy work which one may expect would continue in future was afforded by the publication in 1923, of the "Virtaparwan of the Mahabharata" edited from original Manuscripts as a tentative work with critical and explanatory notes and an introduction by Mr. N. B. Utgikar M.A., with three illustrations drawn by Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A. Chief of Aundh, who also financed the same. This stupendous task was undertaken on 1st April 1919 by the Institute which open- ed a new Department called the Mahabhara- rat Publication Department. On this day, a big ceremony was performed under the presidency of Sir Ramkrishna who formally inaugurated the collation of Manuscripts by writing the first stanza of the Maha- bharata containing the salutation. The "Mahabharata" is the greatest epic of the world, being in extent seven times as large as the "Iliad and Owyssey" put together. The materials being used for a critical edi- tion of such a work and the general lines being followed in its preparations were in- dicated by a Prospectus which the Institute issued on the occasion of starting its Maha- bharata Department. It was natural that a number of years would be required for the Press copy of such an edition to be ready. In the meanwhile, the Mahabharata Editorial Committee felt that, before decid- ing upon the final form which the edition would take and the principles which the work be followed in its preparation it was necessary to invite suggestions and criti- cisms in the matter from scholars all the world over. With this object in view they decided to publish the "Virtaparvan" as a tentative work. It is only a sample and a feeler an dnot a part of the final edition. It need not be mentioned that the Work does great credit to the Institute.

RYOT'S CAUSE NEGLECTED?

ANOTHER BENGAL SWARAJIST RESIGNS.

In his letter of resignation of his mem- bership of the Swraajya Party (announced the other day), Shah Syed Emdadul Huq M.L.C., according to a correspondent in the "Englishman" states that he sent in on more than one occasion resolutions about the granting of greater rights to the ryots by the Zamindars, but the Swaraj Party never looked with favour on such resolu- tions. He further adds that he is convinc- ed that as long as the Swaraj Party is led by Zamindars and mahajans, there is no hope for the poor ryots, as any recog- nition of their claims would be quite de- trimental to the interests of the Zamindar led Swaraj Party.

His resolution No. 25, about the graat- ing of extenued rights to the ryots in the matter of cutting trees, digging wells, excavating tanks, building mosquys and temples was discussed at the party meeting of the Swarajists, when it was decided that the member be asked to withdraw the motions.

Shah Embadul Huq complains that he has just received this ukase of the Party, and he feels convinced now that the Swaraj Party is anxious only to preserve the privileges of the Zamindars as against the poor ryots, and that the latter can ex- pect no sympathy from the Swarajists for the redress of their just grievances.

RYOTS NEGLECTED.

The Shah Sahib further adds that the progress of India depends upon the progress made by the 95 per cent of the agriculturist population, and that the Swaraj Party are putting obstacles in the way of the general progress of India by trying to put down the ryots.

He concludes by saying that so far he had been helping the Swaraj Party and he believed that it had a progressive policy, but now seeing this retrograde step he feels compelled to send in his resignation from the party.

Lastly he says, that he was not in favour of refusig the Ministers' salaries until the Deshbandhu explained to him that in the out of the refusal of the Ministers' salaries, he had positive information that provin- cial autonomy would at once be granted, under which, instead of only three Indian Ministers, there would be six Indians, of which two-thirds would go to Moslems.

Lastly the Shah Sahib says that now he finds that he was duped into turning down the Ministers' salaries motion, as a conse- quence of which to-day in Bengal the Re- forms have been suspended, and there is no Ministry.—The "Englishman."

"BOMBAY COUNCIL CRISIS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would request the courtesy of your columns for a reply to the contribu- tions of your special representative in your issues of the 18th and 19th instant.

This estimable gentleman has not dis- closed his identity, and has taken full advantage of his anonymity. So, his re- marks about the Sind Muslim members of the Council deserve no notice.

But I must enter an emphatic protest against his general criticism of the attitude of the various parties in the Council.

The position taken by the Swarajists is bopelessly perplexing to every one but them- selves. When it suits them, they co-operate with the Satanic Government. But when any other party does the same from convic- tion, they decry such action. Their atti- tude in the Council, too, is most disappoint- ing. They are there for the set purpose of creating a dead-lock by any and every means they can devise. They vote against Government without an scruple and regard- less of the merits of the question at issue. Their one aim and end is to defeat Government by hook or by crook merely for the satisfaction of the defeat. For this purpose, they make overtures to the other parties to secure a victory over Govern- ment for the mere pleasure of the victory.

If therefore there has been any comm- nal exploitation in the Council, it is due to the attitude of the Swarajists them- selves. Indeed, if there is any truth in the picture drawn by your special repre- sentative, the reason is to be found in the action of the Swarajists in voting against Government irrespective of the merits of any question. At the same time, the Swarajists have always snatched the whole credit of any achievement for them- selves. Whenever any party has enabled the Swarajists to defeat Government, the merit of the victory has been taken by the Swarajists. They proclaim the exploit from the house-tops. Their press publications, their party manifestoes, their platform heroics, all make the same proud boast. When there is success, the credit is wholly theirs: when there is failure, the blame is entirely somo one else's. It is "heads we win, tails you lose" with them every time. When any party joins them, it is lauded as conscientious. But if any party refuses to join them, it is pilloried as unconscion- able.

To come now to the incident that has induced this sulky attitude on the part of the Swarajists. Mr. Joshi had brought a motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Boards Act. This member had brought the same motion a year ago. The motion was then opposed by Mr. Nur Mahomed, a Mahomedan member from Sind, whom your representative has been gracious enough to describe as "intelligent". In the present session, the motion was opposed by a non-Brahman member of the Council. On both occasions, the motion was opposed on its merits, and was rejected by the House. There is, therefore, no reason whatsoever for attributing any motive for such action.

In this connection, I am constrained to say that there is a great deal of ignorance or misunderstanding regarding the purpose of this measure. Very few have perhaps studied its provisions, and fewer still have understood its implications. This Bill pro- posed to confer the right of vote and can- didature in elections to the local boards on a few additional classes of persons. These are:—

(d) persons who on the first day of January aforesaid occupied in such taluka as owner or tenant a house or building separately occupied as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession,

(I) of which the annual rental value as estimated by the Collector was not less than Rs. 36, or

(II) of which the capital value as est- mated by the Collector was not less than Rs. 1,500; or

(e) persons who were assessed to income- tax in the financial year preceding that in which the publication of the electoral roll takes place; or

(f) graduates of any university; or

(g) Advocates of the High Court, or pleaders holding a sanad from the High Court; or

(h) registered medical practitioners; or

(i) persons whose annual net earnings are estimated by the Collector to be not less than Rs. 500.

Now, this proposal sought to give the right of vote and candidature in elections to the local boards to persons residing within the local board areas but contribut- ing nothing to the finances of the local boards. It also sought to enfranchise per- sons residing outside the jurisdiction of the local boards and paying nothing into the local boards an dpaying nothing into their coffers. This would give the right of vote and candidature to almost every per- son residing in the municipal areas and contributing nothing to the local boards' ex- chequer. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that persons residing within the limits of the local boards and making no contribution to the municipal funds have no right to a vote or a seat in the municipal elections.

Mr. Joshi's proposal thus sought to give residents of the municipal areas a right which the residents of the local board areas do not possess in corresponding circum- stances. Its effect would be to reestablish the ascendancy of the urban population in the rural areas which was taken away by the Local Boards Act of 1923.

It is a matter of common knowledge that municipal areas and local board areas are distinct and apart from each other, and are governed by separate and exclusive en- actments. The Local Boards Act of 1923 has given the right to a vote and a seat to persons who contribute to their finances. Mr. Joshi's Bill sought to introduce the inhabitants of the urban areas into the rural areas. This would upset the very principle of distinct units of jurisdiction and separate Acts of legislation for the two areas. The measure also sought to introduce the principle of representation without taxation, which was definitely abolished by the Local Boards Act of 1923. The Bill thus spelt disaster to the interests of the rural bodies.

Such being the purpose and effect of the measure, it was not merely the right but the duty of the representatives of the rural areas to oppose the Bill tooth and nail. It was ru

It meant ruin to the interests of the rural population, and the evil had to be nipped in the bud. The measure had therefore to be opposed at the earliest opportunity. The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was the first step, and it was too risky to wait for the next.

Much is made of the assurance of the leader of the House that the convention would be established that leave to introduce a Bill would ordinarily not be refused un- less it was an unreasonable or impossible measure. But in view of the purpose and effect of the present Bill, it could well be held to be both unreasonable and impossible. It spelt injustice and disaster, and could therefore not be regarded as a practicable proposition.

But this display of spleen on the part of the Swarajists has been very belated. They did not sulk at the time. Immediately after th loss of this motion, another member of their party brought a motion for leave to introduce the Land Revenue Amend- ment Bill, and leave was actually given by the House. The very acceptance of this motion was a conclusive proof that the rejection of the previous motion was equally based on the merits.—Yours, etc.

S. N. BHUTTO.
M.L.C.

Aug. 20.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

New York, July 23.—Cotton: During the greater part of the week under review, trading has been restricted by the uncer- tainty which existed concerning the mid- week official condition report published to- day, the late ... be commented upon in this letter. A number of private forecasts have been issued showing an average condition of 72.8 and indicating a crop of 13,98',000 bales. No change has been made in the schedule of our own condition reports, the next of which will be published at the end of the month. Almost invariably there is a tendency to attach too much importance to early forecasts and it may be well to recollect that on July 21st last year, the Government's crop indication was only 11,934,000 against a final outturn of 13,628,000, both totals being in bales of 500 pound gross

Bullish sentiment continues to have as its basis the potentialities attached to the continued drouth in the Southwest and to weevil infestation in the East, circum- stances which, in view of the record acreage planted to cotton would lose much of their significance were it not for the fact that during the first eleven months of the pre- sent season, domestic mills have consumed 6,032,535 bales of American cotton and linters and that to date, 8,169,106 bales have been exported, from which it is clear that domestic consumption and exports for the season will approximate production. It is generally assumed that during the next twelve months there will be no decrease in the demand which should, in consequence, call for a crop, including linters, in excess of 14½ million bales. This assumption, however, fails to take into account the pro- bability that, at the beginning of next season, European visible and invisible stocks of American cotton will be at least half a million bales more than a year ago, that European consumers are in much less urgent need of cotton goods than at this time last year and that both the economic and political conditions on the Continent tend to disturb confidence.

The movement of new crop cotton from South Texas is increasing but the demand is not very keen and the prevailing basis is reported to be considerably lower than at this time last year. Forward business is equally dull and it has been found diffi- cult to interest either domestic or foreign buyers.

Notwithstanding the recent cut in the wages of a number of domestic textile operators, optimism with regard to the fu- ture of the cotton manufacturing industry appears to be increasing and latterly there has been a perceptible broadening in the demand for goods despite the restraining effect of the existing uncertainty concern- ing new crop production.

Reviewing both the favourable and un- favorable aspects of the situation, the for- mation of a pronounced trend in the near future appears unlikely. We are inclined to think that, unless Texas prospects im- prove materially, trade and speculative buying will prevent any considerable de- cline below the 23 cent. level. On the other hand, selling pressure increased to such an extent following the recent ad- vance to 24½ cents. that this price seems likely to continue as a resistance point un- less further unfavourable developments occur. If we are correct in our views, scalping operations, with the above men- tioned prices as their basis, will result favorably.

ANOTHER RLY. ACCIDENT.

EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH STATIONARY TRAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Dijon.—An Express from Paris collided with a stationary train on the siding here. Several casualties have occurred.

LATER.

Three persons have been killed and twenty injured as the result of the collision.—Reuter.

INVESTITURE AT GOVT. HOUSE.

An Investiture will be held at Govern- ment House, Ganeshkhind, Poona, on Wed- nesday, the 26th instant at 9-30 p.m., His Excellency the Governor intends to pre- sent insignias, metals, badges.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

them whether the Council sits for a week or for a couple of months. They have had to work somewhere, and it matters absolutely nothing to them whether they work at their Office-desk or on the Council-bench. They may as well sit in the Council year in and year out; and if the office work falls in arrears there is the Government to engage additional hands to dispose of it. They do stand neither to lose nor to gain either by a short or long session. But it means everything to those members who follow some profession or the other.

Time of Council Meeting

Furthermore, God only knows as to who first hit upon the idea of meeting of the Council everyday from 2 to 7 p.m. with only half an hour's recess from 4 to 4-30 p.m., and how it came to be accepted by the old House. Every body has come to realise the odd nature of these hours. They are convenient to none, and are most inconvenient to all concerned. Two pro- posals about the change of these hours one, to meet every day from 1 to 6 p.m., and the other to meet from 12 to 5 p.m.— were informally discussed in this session. But neither of these changes will remove the chief grievance. To my mind, it is better and safer to follow the British Parliament in this respect, with such modi- fications therein as would suit local con- ditions. I think that all things consider- ed, the best hours would be 7-30 to 10-30 p.m. without any break. These hours will not only not inter- fere with the work of the non-official mem- bers, but will leave sufficient margin of time to the official members to look to their routine work. It is hoped that the Government will seriously consider this proposal and see their way to accept it.

New Council Hall and Residential Quarters

It is really strange that while the Gov- ernment find ample money to waste on chimerical projects, they should be close- fisted in regard to some matters which are absolutely needed from every point of view. It seems that while they easily swallow a camel, they strain at a gnat. For ins- tance, the Town Hall of Bombay, where the Council meets for the Bombay session, is worse than useless for any deliberative assembly to hold its session in. On ac- count of its defective acoustic qualities, it not only makes the speakers inaudible, but what is more, being in the heart of the City and therefore subject to all the bustle and uproar of traffic, it greatly dis- turbs their minds and too often breaks the chain of their thoughts. It is high time for the Government to undertake the building of a new Council-hall with resi- dential quarters for moffussil members at Bombay and residential quarters at Poona. Any monies spent for these purposes could never be said to be ill-spent; and I do not think that it will cost the Presidency an amount larger than ten lakhs of rupees at the outside. When lakhs upon lakhs are undertaken to be spent by the Government upon Bar- rages, Developments and Pogsons, they themselves should come forth with propo- sals to build the much-needed Council-Hall and residential quarters as stated above. Let us wait and see whether or no they make these proposals at the time of the next budget session.

Collapse of Council-Work

The Council-work collapsed like the pro- verbial nine-pins on account of the policy of "mum" which the Swarajists were by force of circumstances compelled to adopt at the fag-end of the session. But more of this hereafter.

These were some of the points which were keenly discussed in the lobbies and at party-meetings. There can be no man- ner of doubt that they deserve careful consideration at the hands of those who will readily find the way out, provided they display the necessary will.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The much-needed legislation of pro tecting children from the clutches of un- scrupulous and heartless persons in the Bombay Presidency will come into force and become a law of the land very shortly em- powering the police to catch hold of the evil-doers and separating the helpless and hapless children. These praiseworthy acts of the Government and the people of this Presidency will, we all trust, completely wipe out the past disgrace of trafficking in children in the land who were known to be bought and sold maimed and blinded and their limbs mutilated so that a few villain- ous monsters could thrive by displaying the pitiful creatures to the public gaze and earning an easy living.

But in the absence of a few homes of the right sort where such children could be accommodated and given a lift in life in- stead of allowing them to be beggars or low women on the streets, nothing tangible could be done either by the police or by kind sympathetic persons who come across innumerable cases of deliberate torture and distress on the streets. The writer is aware of a splendid home in Matunga called the "Byramji Jijibhoy Refuge for Child- ren" under the kind care of Dr. A. D. Contractor, but he is afraid the influx of the blind, maimed and physically unfit lot of children will not be admitted in that home, in the absence of provision for the children of this sort.

Will the Bombay Government, therefore, be good enough to start a home on a small scale in the suburbs so that the wholesome objects of such legislation could be adequate- ly fulfilled and much suffering of children avoided.—Yours, etc.

A. B. CHOTHIA.

Babooinath Road,
Aug. 20.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY CRISIS.

WANTED ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

The following representation was sent on the 20th instant by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce:—

The position of the textile industry in India has been consistently on the decline for the last three years, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Government from time to time in different ways. The most outstanding reminder of this fact was in March 1924 when a resolution was tabled asking for the repeal of the Excise Duty. This resolution was pressed forward again in September 1924, and passed by an overwhelming majority by the Assembly. A deputation of Bombay millowners was also present at Delhi during the budget session, and in the press and from the platform and by commercial associations throughout the country the matter has been further discussed with responsible Government officials. The most important of these discussions were during the visit of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett and the Hon. Mr. D. T. Chadwick to Bombay. My Committee regret to say that the response given by both these officials to the earnest representations of the industry, which employs the largest number of men in the country engaged in industrial occupations, was sought to put the entire responsibility for the present situation on the head of the millowners and to exonerate Government from any share in bringing about the present acute crisis. The arguments adduced were all faulty and misleading and the professions that Government have done all that is necessary in the past and will go on doing all that is necessary in future was untenable, and could not be justified by past records. My Committee desire in the first instance to draw the attention of Government to the fact that the textile industry of India does not effect as is popularly believed a few apparently rich magnates rolling in wealth. It affects directly hundreds of thousands of working men employed in the factories and thousands of middle class men engaged in supervising and other work. It also affects thousands of shareholders and investors, most of whom belong to the middle classes, whose sources of income and employment have now been curtailed very considerably. Besides these directly engaged and interested in this industry, there is a large number of auxiliary trades and occupations dependent on it and any prospect of a general stoppage or restriction of work is bound to affect their well being as well. The claim of the textile industry to the attention of the Government is therefore based on the obligation which Government bears or should bear towards a very considerable section of the most enterprising and industrious population in the country, and, viewed from this angle, the Government's attitude must be characterised as one of inexcusable neglect.

HIGH EXCHANGE.

One of the factors affecting and leading to the present position of the textile industry is the high exchange prevalent at present. This high exchange has, in the opinion of my Committee, been deliberately worked up to from about 1/3½ gold twelve months ago to 1/6 by the Government's policy of manipulating currency and exchange. The demand for sound currency and for natural conditions has been resisted for a very long time and the natural result is that foreign manufactured articles have been enabled to be sold in India very much cheaper, other things being equal, on account of this one single factor. For this the responsibility of the Government is primary and unshared with any section of the public in India. My Committee do not wish to dogmatise as to the exact amount of favour conferred on the foreign manufacturer. But a high exchange certainly gives very considerable advantage to our competitors even from countries now on a gold standard, while the advantage conferred on countries with a very much depreciated currency such as Japan or Italy is enormous, and it cannot be gainsaid that this factor has enabled the foreign competitor of the Indian textile industry to work havoc in the Indian market to such an extent that any Government in the world would have forthwith stepped in and done something.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

My Committee have read carefully all that Government have to say with regard to Japanese competition. Whether the Japanese competition arises from State subsidies, cheaper and highly rebated freights, exploitation of labour, or depreciated Japanese currency, it is quite certain that Japanese cloth has been quoted in the Indian market at rates, which have made the Indian manufacturer stand aghast. Many of these quotations have been found to be well below the cost of producing the article in India. Against such a situation every country in the world has on its statute book legal provision, which enables the executive Government to intervene in time and to prevent any unfair attack on the organised industry of the country. Not only every nation on the Continent and the United States, but the United Kingdom itself, the strongest expondent of the policy of non-interference with trade and commerce, has in the last few years resorted to several measures leading to salutary interference on the part of the State. Amongst such measures is the Safeguarding of Industries Act. There are in addition to this, the anti-dumping acts and as a special means for securing orders for the manufacturers of the United Kingdom there is the Trade Facilities Act. The omission of the Government of India to take any measures corresponding to these when there are known and incontrovertible facts called for immediate action cannot reflect any credit on Government and does not show any appreciation on their part of their obligations towards the community, nor does it reflect any credit on the efficiency of the Commerce and Industry Departments.

In the tariff system of India there is also on the statute book a provision, which enables the Government to fight bounty-fed imports, and my Committee do not understand why Government have not resorted to some more active measures for securing fair trade and for combating unfair competition from abroad. The Government have shown very great alacrity in imposing on this country labour legislation of a very advanced character, as advanced as, if not more so, than that obtaining in some of the countries on the Continent of Europe. My Committee warmly favour the principle underlying such labour legislation. What they feel is that side by side with such labour legislation the Government should show themselves ready to protect industries, upon which such legislation has been imposed, from unfair competition from countries which have resisted every effort to pass and make effective similar legislation in their own territories. It is regrettable that the Government of India have failed to see the justice of this demand, not for preference or favour but for establishing equal conditions.

Apart from the losses, which are for the time being inflicted on a most important industry and the undeserved discredit in which industrial enterprise is falling, my Committee wish to draw the attention of Government that a continuation of this attitude is calculated to destroy industry altogether, and once an industry is disorganised and destroyed nothing can build it up again and even if the capital were forthcoming from Indian savings—which is very doubtful—the confidence and the necessary atmosphere for success would not be there. It could not possibly be the intention of Government to see industry destroyed with its concomitant unemployment when the distress amongst certain classes for finding a livelihood is already very great and acute. If the indifference of Government to the fate of the industry is due to the belief that what it will lose in the income tax and other tax and other taxes, which the textile industry is at present paying, will be more than covered by the custom duies which it will receive on imported material, this attitude is unsound and harmful. A Government that sets its heart so closely on revenue considerations only and ignores vital principles of the general good of the community, can hardly lay claim to the gratitude of the people.

My Committee feel that the situation is serious and threatens ruin not merely to a large number of investors, but to hundreds of thousands of workers and dependents. The first and unmistakable signs of such ruin are visible in the already compulsory stoppage of the work at so many factories, in the inability of other factories to sell their products, in increased imports from abroad and in the atmosphere of pessimism which has been created at every new symptom of check or obstacle to the legitimate industry of the country. In view of this very serious position that has arisen the failure of Government to take any action to protect this most important industry from the effect of unfair competition of foreign countries either due to exchange or to labour conditions or to other similar causes is most diplorable and the attitude of the Government of India towards these matters stands out in strange contrast not only with the attitude of self-governing Dominions and foreign countries but also with that of Great Britain. The latter country has not hesitated to make a very large sacrifice of revenue only very recently with the object of averting the coal miners strike and preventing the unemployment and distress that would have been the result. The conditions in the cotton industry today are similar and call for a similar courageous action.

URGENT ACTION CALLED FOR

In conclusion, while the need for legislation is great, my Committee feel that the machinery for securing such legislation is necessarily slow. In the meantime urgent action is called for, such as the immediate suspension of the Excise Duty, which has been universally condemned by Indian public opinion ever since it was imposed, and the iniquity of which has been recognised by successive Finance Members, including Sir Basil Blackett himself, and which ought immediately to be taken off regardless of financial or other considerations. My Committee at the same time are strongly opposed to the suggestion which has been supported in influential quarters that the removal of the Excise Duty should be accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the Import duty. In addition to this relief, such provisional arrangements should be made as would effectively counteract the unfair competition of foreign manufactured goods with Indian products. My Committee do not wish by any specific suggestions to tie down the hands of Government to any particular programme. But they thought it very necessary to voice the public sentiment, which has been conveyed in the above representation, with regard to the acute distress which prevails in the textile industry and which threatens its ruin.

My Committee finally beg to point out that continued neglect of the situation is calculated to aggravate the general sense of India's absolute dependence in matters affecting her trade, commerce and industries.

PRINCE AMONG PATRIOTS.

PT. MOTILAL'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following is the full text of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in the Assembly on the 22nd August:—

"Permit me, sir, before we proceed to the business for the day to mention the great national and irreparable loss that the country has suffered since we dispersed in Delhi. The relentless hand of death has removed two great and towering personalities from the public life of India and plunged the whole country in the deepest sorrow. The first victim it claimed was Chitta Ranjan Das, the great founder and leader of the Swaraj Party. He was cut off in the prime of life in the midst of a brilliant career of devoted service to the country. His great qualities of head and heart, his intense patriotism his unbounded charity, his stupendous sacrifice are well-known and appreciated throughout the civilised world and I make bold to say that you will find no instance in the history of a more complete self-effacement in the service of the Motherland. It was at a time when his natural gifts were rewarded by a phenomenal success in life that his great soul rose above the temptation of personal gain. He spurned aside the fortune that was his and chose poverty to devote himself and his whole life to the service of the country. His patriotism, sir, was not confined within narrow limits but was broadbased on his love for humanity. I will beg permission to lay before the House the high ideal which he put before himself in his own eloquent words. What he said in his last public utterance was this: "Nationalism is merely a process in self-realisation, self-development and self fulfilment. It is not an end in itself. The growth and development of nationalism is necessary so that humanity may realise itself, develop itself and fulfil itself and I seseech you when you discuss terms of settlement, do not forget the larger claim of humanity in your pride of nationalism. For myself I have a clear vision as to what I seek. I seek the Federation of the States of India, each free to follow, as it must follow, the culture and traditions of its own people, each bound to each in common service of all, a great federation within a greater federation, a federation of free nations whose freedom is the measure of service to man and whose unity is the hope of peace among the people of the earth." Such was the prince among men, Deshbandhu of his loving country who is no more. Sir, closely associated as I was with him and his work, his loss is a great personal blow to me. The Swaraj Party feels the loss of their distinguished leader as they do the loss of a revered and beloved head of the family. India in whose service he laid down his life mourns his loss as one of her greatest sons.

THE SECOND GREAT BLOW.

The second great blow which has fallen in this interval is the death of Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee rightly known as the father of Indian nationalism. He belonged to that distinguished band of patriots who established the Indian National Congress from which all subsequent activities have grown. It was he who first roused the people from their lethargy and the educated classes to a realisation of their sense of duty to their country by his matchless oratory and his indefatigable work among the people. Sir, permit me to refer to a personal incident. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to publicly acknowledge my debt of gratitude to him. When I was only a school-boy it was he who first fired my imagination by his fervent oratory. In the later seventies he was touring the country educating public opinion to demand simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Service. I heard his great speech at Allahabad and so impressed was I with that speech that I followed him after that from town to town to hear and hear again his oration. In later years I had the privilege of working with him in the National Congress. In still later years I had the misfortune to differ from him on certain public questions. But whether I agreed with him or not I always had the same respect, the same admiration for his patriotism and his services to the country. Sir, I think I am voicing the feelings of all members of the Swaraj Party when I say that we in common with the rest of India grieve for the loss of Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee to the country as a loss of a true and great patriot. I will ask the honourable members of the House to request you to send a message of condolence and grief of this Assembly to the families of the two departed great men and to express our sympathy with them in theid great bereavement."

BEHAR GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION DINNER.

RANCHI, August 24.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa entertained the members of the Legislative Council at a dinner on Saturday night at Government House, Ranchi, Covers were laid for forty guests. The dinner was followed by a reception. In his after-dinner speech His Excellency expressed his appreciation of smooth and efficient working of the administration of the province under the capable guidance of Sir Hugh McPherson during his (Sir Henry's) absence on leave. His Excellency complimented the Hon. Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohomed Noor for the efficient discharge of his duties as the nominated non-official President of the Legislative Council and congratulated him on his election as the first elected President of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. In reply the new President thanked His Excellency for the compliments and congratulations and said that if he had been able to achieve any measure of success in the discharge of his duties it was due to the help and co-operation of the members of the Council who had always been indulgent and considerate. The credit therefore was not entirely his but theirs as well.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The depression near Jubbulpore has not moved appreciably and is becoming unimportant.

The monsoon has been fairly active in Central Provinces and Burma, but remains weak generally elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, West Central Provinces, and North Hyderabad and local in Assam, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui four inches; Toungoo one; Tavoy, Bassein, Maymyo, and Naravanganj one and a half; Mussoorree four; Bareilly and Khandwa one; Bijapur one and a half; Calicut one; Pachmarhi two and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 24 th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 24th Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 00	43 07	58 72	27 64
Fort	0 00	48 16	60 59	31 52
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 01	46 22	56 46	32 49
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 25 (Tues.)	6h. 22m.,	7h. 0m.
Aug. 26 (Wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.
Aug. 27 (Thu.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.
Aug. 28 (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m
Aug. 29 (Sats)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
Aug. 30 (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th August, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi. Day temperature was generally above normal, while night temperature was almost as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly coulded over the central districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the west of the province; the minimum was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. The air is much drier than usual in north Rajputana Temperature was above normal in the aforesaid region and almost as usual elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and north Gujarat. Temperature was almost normal except at Rajkot, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.65 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.86 in., Khandwa 1.00 in., Amraoti 0.21 in., Nagpur 0.55 in., Raipur 0.25 in. and Chanda 0.45 in. Skies are heavily clouded and in the western districts the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal except in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.23 in. of rain and Karwar 0.58 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.8 degrees and the lowest 78.8 degrees, both being 2 degrees above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.15 in. of rain, Bijapur 1.42 in., Aurangabad 0.73 in. and Nizamabad 0.10 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and in defect at Poona. Day temperature was on the average 10 degrees below normal in the north of the division; night temperature was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The depression over the Central Provinces has disappeared after causing again fairly widespread rain there. The monsoon has been generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad, and local in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 1.06 in. and Bangalore 0.13 in

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the west Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd August, 1925, issued from Simla:—

The depression over Chota Nagpur yesterday has moved to the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore and caused widespread and moderately heavy rain in the Central Provinces. The monsoon is weak over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Orissa, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Poojah Time is Jabakusum Time
POOJAH TIME
24 TO 28 SEP
3 Gross Bottles of Jabakusum taken at a time sent carriage free to any address in India and Burma.
Only 35 more Jabakusum shopping days to Poojah

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay report, were:—Mergui, Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Pachmarhi three; Seoni two; Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.24	—0.25	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	4.47	—2.07	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	23.10	17.37	+6.73	34.77
Lahore	..	15.85	11.63	+4.22	19.62
Hissar	..	11.07	8.44	+2.63	14.47
Ambala	..	30.06	17.10	12.96	30..
Delhi	..	18.94	16.51	+2.43	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	28.92	17.48	11.44	26.94
Mainpuri	..	25.58	16.15	+9.43	27.07
Jhansi	..	26.30	24.79	+1.51	36.17
Cawnpore	..	27.48	22.56	+4.92	35.92
Allahabad	..	39.47	26 05	13.42	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	2.06	+2.11	3.68
Karachi	..	3.46	5.33	—1.93	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.89	7.19	—1.30	11.74
Ajmer	..	8.69	14.16	—5.57	20.66
Jaipur	0.06	11.13	16.34	—5.21	24.21
Kotah	..	19.17	19.42	—0.25	28.24
Mount Abu	..	37.02	44.43	—7.41	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	2.96	10.85	—7.89	14.39
Dwarka	..	7.98	10.08	—2.10	13.12
Veraval	..	16.16	14.48	+1.07	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	19.74	10.56	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.20	14.45	+0.19	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.03	23.41	31.16	—7.75	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.35	22.64	—1.29	28.83
Deesa	..	13.04	18.21	—5.17	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	20.71	19.87	+0.84	29.19
Indore	..	14.01	24.86	—7.85	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	43.69	38.41	+5.28	55.11
Saugor	0.65	56.62	51.57	+5.06	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.86	51.01	53.30	—2.29	48.83
Khandwa	1.00	14.19	18.96	—4.80	29.63
Akola	0.06	16.88	19.67	—2.79	31.30
Amraoti	0.21	19.62	20 15	—0.53	33.05
Nagpur	0.55	44.44	31.46	13.39	48.97
Chanda	0.45	32.07	33.80	—1.73	51.90
Raipur	0.25	45.62	34.10	11.30	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	..	43.07	33.46	10.39	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.23	61.94	71.88	16.04	99.95
Mormugao	..	67.72	75.71	—5.20	94.95
Karwar	0.58	102.97	82.25		120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.15	10.25	11.41	—1.18	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	0.13	0.22	—0.19	22.33
Poona	..	8.91	14.89	—5.98	27.11
Sholapur	0.05	3.63	12.25	—2.62	28.45
Bijapur	1.42	5.82	7.40	—1.58	20.96
Belgaum	0.06	34.95	32.55	+2.40	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.73	0.39	15.46	—4.84	27.52
Nizamabad Indur	0.10	19.76	25.89	—5.83	40.05
Hyderabad	..	12.36	16.10	—3 67	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.09	116.87	91.68	19.19	126.08
Calicut	1.06	70 84	67.29	13.17	117.16
Cochin	0.02	44.94	61.77	—0.83	114.51
Trivandrum	..	15.95	25.04	—4.19	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo					84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	18.65	16.60	+2.05	41.51
Benary	0.04	4.90	8.52	—3.59	20.01
Cuddapah	..	15.01	11.21	+3.80	31.25
Madras	0.01	9.61	9.25	+0.28	50.74
Bangalore	0.13	8.04	1.16	—2.52	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.54	3.95	—0.41	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	10.50	5.52	+5.43	34.18
Negapatam	..	4.07	5.95	—1.88	54.98

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLABA GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd Aug

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg Fahr	29.742 inches.
Temperature of Air	82 6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 7 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	79%

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To Letter No. of the firm 25608
Messrs. K.P. RAY and J.P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested three days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment,

Yours sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

16th July, 1916.

NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(6)

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DISTRIBUTING AGENT
for
H. E. H. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
B. V. MUTHANNA, B. Com.
Ramakrishna Stores,
Market Street, SECUNDERABAD.

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	7.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 "
Minimum do. do.	70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	240 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	6.83 "
Do. do year	45.83 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Aug.	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		Ag h. m.	ft in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft n
M	24	1 44	26 7	24	7 21	17 6
		13 52	27 3		19 52	17 8
Tu	25	2 22	26 2	25	7 54	18 8
		14 24	24 7		20 31	17 7
W	26	3 9	25 7	26	8 38	19 8
		15 4	26 0		21 21	17 8
Th	27	4 1	25 2	27	9 40	20 9
		15 57	25 3		22 24	18 2
Fri	28	6 39	25 0	28	10 59	21 5
		17 13	24 8		..	..
Sat.	29	2 24	28 7	29	5 49	17
		14 40	28 1		18 29	17
Sun	30	8 38	26 6	30	1 27	17
		20 1	25 5		13 45	20

MALARIA
and other Fevers

are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases, and instead of sleepless nights, calm, refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
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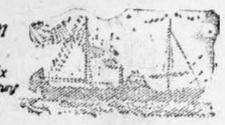
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.



Notable Inventions
No 11

Everybody burst with pride to see the "Phoenix" chugging down the Hudson. A triumph in its day, no doubt, but the 20th Century demands its stately floating palaces. Only the latest satisfies 1925 and that is why we honestly recommend the "Matchless" Watch.

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Silver..... „ 26

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SALE AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.
831, Residency, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN).

ECHO OF PANIPAT DISTURBANCES.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

The Government of the Punjab have issued a press communique from Simla, August 18th, in regard to the Hindu Sabha's telegram regarding Ram Narain, a Jat boy 5 years old, published in the "Tribune" of the 14th instant.

In the course of the communique it is stated:—

Enquiries made by the Punjab Government establish the actual facts as follows:—

Ram Narain was admitted to the Civil Hospital at Panipat on 7th of August, by the Civil Surgeon. The boy had the symptoms of acute Bronchitis with a high temperature. He had a contused wound of a simple nature over his forehead. And there is no proof that it was caused during the Mohurrum disturbance. On the 8th permission to see this boy was given by the medical authorities to Dr. Bakhtawar Singh, a medical man deputed by the local Hindu Sabha to report on the injured. Dr. Bakhtawar Singh prescribed for the boy and his prescription, which is on record, is such as would be usually given in a case of Pneumonia. There is no mention in it of any treatment for the injury on the forehead. Thereafter the child gradually grew worse and on the 11th the Assistant Surgeon formed the opinion that fluid had developed in the patient's left chest. He proposed to explore it, but as the child was in a condition of collapse he desisted from doing so. The parents were advised that the child's condition was hopeless and told that they could take him away if they so desired. Similar information was sent to the Hindu Sabha. The parents did actually remove the child from Hospital to their village and it is believed that he died soon after his arrival there. It is stated that as soon as the Hindu Sabha discovered that the boy had been removed by his parents, they despatched a messenger with instructions that the body should be preserved in order that a photograph might be taken and the body was actually photographed next morning.

There was no question of avoiding a *post mortem* examination, as no reasonable doubt existed that the cause of death was Pneumonia. If, however, either the parents of the boy or the Hindu Sabha had desired that a *post mortem* examination should be carried out, the medical authorities would have performed the necessary examination. No such request was, however, made.

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASE AND SALE IN NIRA VALLEY.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A general meeting of the members of societies in the Nira Left Bank Canal tract was held on Thursday at the office of the Baramati Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Hon. Mr. A.K.M. Dehlavi, Minister for Co-operation, presiding. The premises were decorated with flags and buntings in honour of the Minister's visit and about 200 representatives of almost all the societies and officers of the co-operative, agricultural, revenue, irregation and other departments were present, prominent among these being Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Registrar, the Rajesaheb of Malegaon, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Provincial Bank, Mr. N. P. Bhagwat, Assistant Registrar, Rao Saheb B. R. Deshmukh, Mamlatdar, Mr. R. S. Banat, Assistant Inspecting Executive Engineer, Mr. M. G. Athale, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture and others.

In tracing the history of the Baramati Branch and Shop Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta referred to the early efforts made by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. G. K. Devadhar for starting co-operative societies in the tract on the abolition of the Government Tagavi scheme in the year 1911. He then summarised the manifold activities of the Bank in matters of supervision assessment of credits, conferences for the exchange of views, training classes for Secretaries and Union Supervisors and agricultural developments. Speaking particularly about the shop he explained how the management of the shop was first entrusted to the Bank at the desire of the societies which agreed to pay to the Bank half of its profits for the maintenance of the Branch though according to the original arrangements the whole of the Branch expenses were to be born by them. He then referred to the proposal made by the Bank in 1917 of transfering the control of the shop to the Societies which the then Registrar considered inadvisable in the interest of the societies. Finally, he pointed out how in accordance with the aspirations of the societies to have the management of the shop, the Board had decided to appoint a committee of control with wide powers and mentioned with gratification that the business of the shop for the last 12 years has brought in a total reserve of Rs. 31,097 which was distributed to the societies in proportion to their volume of business, to be added to their reserve funds.

The Registrar then addressed the meeting on the need of the members' making the proposed arrangements about the Committee of Control a success. He said it was an intermidiate step and the vesting of full control in the members rested on the use they made of this step. He referred to the difficulties experienced in conducting such trading business and the want of suitable men equipped with the requisite commercial knowledge which made it difficult to make any appreciable headway in the organization of purchase and sale societies, the number of which was very small as compared to that of credit societies which exceeded 4,000. He expressed his satisfaction at the satisfactory working of the shop by the Bank and pointed out that it was the desire of the Bank, along with his own, that the management should now be taken up by the societies themselves, if it is to be co-operative.

The draft rules of the proposed committee were then read out and approved. The nine members representing the societies were then elected. Two more members were to be nominated by the Bank and Union each which would make up the total of 11 of which the Committee was to consist.

The President then closed the proceedings with an instructive and impressive speech in Hindustani. He said he wanted to visit this important centre of co-operative activity for a long time and was pleased to have been in their midst on this important occasion. He said he was gratified to learn of the activities of the Bank which had rendered valuable services and given the much needed financial assistance to the societies which it would have been impossible for the societies to have obtained its absence. He was pleased also find that th societies now demanded the management of their own affairs but cautioned them to reach the goal gradually in their own interest. The present committee was their test and if they made the best use of it they could safely expect to get their desire fulfilled in the near future.

After a vote of thanks to the president proposed by the Rajesaheb of Malegaon and the distribution of *pan- supari*, flowers etc., the proceeding were brought to a close.

HIGH COURT.

RECOVERY OF MORTGAGE-DEBT.

QUESTION OF COURT'S JURISDICTION.

A FULL BENCH DECISION

The India Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., ... Appellants

vs

The Climax Industrial Syndicate and another ..... Respondents.

(Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crump and Mr. Justice Coyaji).

A judgment of far-reaching importance to business circles in Bombay was delivered on Thursday at the Bombay High Court by a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, Mr. Justice Crump and Mr. Justice Coyaji. Its significance lies in the fact that it takes away the right, now enjoyed by business firms, bankers and others who have advanced moneys on the mortgage of properties situated outside Bombay, of suing their debtors in the Bombay High Court. The Full Bench now lays down that the Bombay High Court has no jurisdiction in respect of such properties, thus reversing the decision in *Holkar vs Dadabhoy* which had stood for over 40 years.

This appeal arose out of the judgment of Mr. Justice Kajiji in a suit filed by the 1st respondents the Climax Industrial Syndicate against the Sipra Cotton Mills (2nd respondents) and the Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (the appellants) for recovery of a mortgage-debts, or in default, for sale of certain mill machinery and property situated at Ahmedabad. The Climax Industrial Syndicate, who had purchased the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills at Tardeo for Rs. 30 lakhs, sold to the Sipra Mills machinery and mill-buidings of the said mills for 23 lakhs. The Sipra Mills, thereafter, sold half of the machinery and mill-buildings to the India Spg. and Wg Co., who utilised their share of the machinery in constructing a mill at Ahmedabad. On 10th January 1921 the India Spg. Co., mortgaged their mils and machinery at Ahmedabad to the Sipra Cotton Mills for Rs. 6,25,000, and the latter transferred the mortgage to the Climax Industrial Syndicate on 19th January. The Climax Industrial Syndicate then filed this suit to recover the mortgage debt, which was heard by Mr. Justice Kajiji. A point was then raised that as the properties were situated outside the jurisdiction of the High Court, the Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit, under clause 12 of the Letters Patent. His Lordship however held, on the authority of *Holkar vs Dadabhoy* which being a decision of the Appellate Bench was binding on him, that the Court had jurisdiction. The appellants then appealed from that decision and as the point at issue of was of great importance it was referred to the Full Bench.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

At the hearing it was contended, on behalf of the appellants, that the decision of Sir Charles Sargent in *Holker vs Dadabhoy* was a wrong decision. The words "suit for land" as used under clause 12 of the Letters Patent really meant a suit in which relief was sought in respect of any land i.e. a suit in which land was involved. Accordingly a mortgage suit, like the present one, was a suit for land, and therefore the Court had no jurisdiction to try it.

On behalf of the respondents it was argued that the decision in *Holkar vs Dadabhoy* was correct, and even if it was not, it should not be disturbed now after the lapse of 40 years. Where a statute was constructed in a certain manner, and that construction was followed for a very long time thus giving it the authority of a settled law, such a construction should not be disturbed. This view was supported even by the House of Lords. It was further pointed out that if this long standing decision was reversed, it would entail great hardships upon those who had advanced moneys on properties situated outside Bombay on the understanding that they would be able to enforce their rights in Bombay.

Their Lordships, delivering judgment held that the Court had no jurisdiction to try such suits in respect of properties situated outside Bombay. The appeal was, therefore, allowed.

At the request of the Advocate General who wanted time to consider his position with reference to this case, their Lordships deferred passing final orders.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Messrs. B K. Desai and G. N. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru, appeared for the appellants.

The Advocate General with Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., appeared for the 1st respondent; while Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the 2nd respondents.

FREE KICKS.

(BY CENTRE HALF.)

The Rovers Tournament has been fixed to commence on the 9th of September, the draw to take place on the 2nd of that month. News to hand gives promise of a very successful tournament this year as among those who have intimated their intention of taking part are the West Keats, the Wiltshiles, the K.S.L.I., the Middlesex, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the North Staffords and the Royal Artillery, Kirkee. The best of the local sides will enter, no doubt, and give the local fans a chance of shouting for a local side. While on the subject of tournaments I must not forget the Charity Tournament which will be completed before the beginning of the Rovers. This is intended exclusively for civilian teams which is by way of encouraging the game among local clubs. The probable teams will be, the Bombay Gymkhana, B.B.R.A., B.B.A.F.I., Times of India, Colaba United, City Police, Y.M.C.A., and Swiss Football Club. Although the Gym. will start favourites, it is really difficult to make a forecast as all the teams have their individual merits and are capable of putting up a good display. Be it as it may, however, the result will be well contested and that is all that really matters.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Western India Football Association it was decided to allot the Nadkarni Cup, a troppy which has not been competed for since 1915, to a tournament open to purely Indian Clubs, this to be played off at the conclusion of the Rovers Tournament. No European or Anglo-Indian will be allowed to play and this should be a great opportunity of making the game more popular with the Indians. I hardly expect more than six entries, as the paucity of grounds in Bombay are not calculated to encourage clubs which are not portunate enough to be members of the Harwood League. But in spite of this, however, I maintain that it would be wise to play off the tournament even if only two teams enter; it will serve as an incentive to other clubs and in the near future we may look forward to a first rate Indian toournament competed for by first rate Indian teams local or otherwise. The only difficulty is to get the ball rolling, the task of keeping it in that condition not requiring any prodigious effort. Letters on the subject should be directes to Mr. G. D. Robinson, Wellesly House the Cooperage, Bombay, who will be pleased to supply all particulars. It has also been decided to present the Harwood League trophies to the successful teams at the conclusion of the last League match of the season between the Bombay Gymkhana and the West Yorks, the two unbeaten sides of the first Division. This match will take place on Saturday the 29th instant and seats can be reserv at a charge of 8 annas each. There will be only 500 reserved seats, however, the season tisket holders enjoying their privileges as usual.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parla was held under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Sangha in the Tilak Mandir on Wednesday the 19th instant to consider the Bell Committee Report on the Local Self-Government in the Bombay Suburban District, with Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar, pleader, in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) Resolved that the meeting of the citizens of Vile Parla protests against the decision of the Government to take a referendum of the house-holders only and requests that the Government should direct that a referendum of all those who will be entitled to a vote in the proposed Municipality under the District Municipal Act should be taken on the question of inclusion of Vile Parla in the Andheri Municipality. (2) Resolved that a Committee of following gentlemen with power to co-opt, to be appointed to consider the Bell Committee report and submit its proposals by the end of this month and that Mr. S. M. Deshpande should act as the Secretary:—Messrs. V. V. Bhadkamkar (2) T. M. Pardhi. (3) K. K. Vaidya, (4) B. G. Bhide (5) Prabhudas Keshawji (6) V. P. Desai, (7) M. B. Mehta (8) D. G. Kale, (9) D. M. Gonselves (10) T. R. Gulvane, (11) B. B. Keskar and (12) S. M. Deshpande. The president was authorised to send the first resolution to the Government. The question of organising a Suburban Conference was discussed but no resolution was passed as the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is arranging to hold such a conference in consultation with other public bodies in the suburbs.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW AT POONA

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India will hold a Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show at the Empress Gardens, Poona sometime in September 1925. The date will be notified later.

Prizes will be offered for competition. Plants in pots should be sent in between 3 and 7 p.m. of the day previous to the opening of the Show. Fruits and vegetables will be received up to 8 a.m. and the cut flowers up to 1 p.m. on the date of the Show. Table decorations *without* appointments must be completed by 2 p.m.

Exhibitors must intimate to the Honorary Secretaries, Empress Gardens, Poona before the 31st August what they intend to show and in what classes they desire to exhibit.

There will be a Decorated Bicycle Competition for ladies (flowers only to be used), and a Garden Competition open to private gardens in Poona and Kirkee. Entries for the Flower Show as well as the Garden Competition will be closed on 31st August 1925. For further particulars enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e., As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

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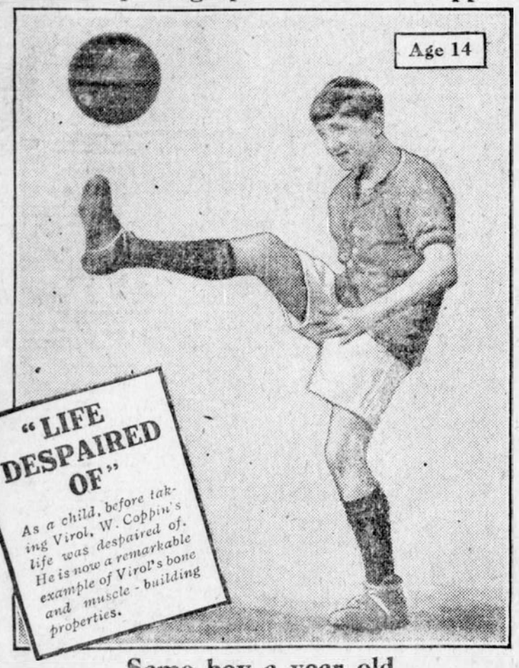
Recent photograph of William Coppin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Dr. N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU.
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